SEVENTH

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers

OF THE

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.,

From January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1902.

PRINTED AND BOUND BY INMATES OF THE REFORMATORY.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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A. G. Morris, Tyrone. Alexander Port, Huntingdon.

Lyman D. Gilbert, Harrisburg.

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MORAL INSTRUCTOR,

John H. Likens.

PHYSICIAN,

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COMPANIES AT MILITARY DRILL.

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REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Governor, the Members of the Legislature, and the State Board of Public Charities,

GENTLEMEN:—

The Board of Managers have pleasure in submitting herewith for your information and consideration the Seventh Biennial Report embracing the years 1901 and 1902:

Improvements.

The valuable property owned by the State has had the necessary improvements made thereto, required by the ordinary wear and tear, so that at this time the buildings are in good order, with the exception of those named.

The entrances to the towers on the four corners of the surrounding walls, have been changed so as to admit of entrance thereto from the outside of the wall instead of from inside as heretofore, this change being made on the ground of additional safety. Necessary alterations were made to the pump house at the river by removing the pump from its former location immediately over the well, and setting it on concrete foundation in an addition built to the pump house, thus adding to its efficiency and obviating the vibration heretofore experienced. An addition was built to the office of the General Superintendent, thus providing sufficient room and affording other much needed facilities. New flues have been placed in one of the battery of seven boilers in our boiler house, and reference made to like repairs needed on others of the boilers, in this report. The steam line conveying steam from the boiler house to our two industrial buildings for power and heating purposes, and which has heretofore ran overhead through the yard, has been placed in a brick duct built under ground and the change has proven of practical benefit. We have built a new greenhouse to replace the one erected some years since, which was not only in need of extensive repairs but which was not large enough to afford room for the proper care of

Pa. State museum

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the flowers and plants belonging to the institution. The new house has a frontage of 51 feet, a width of 21 feet and two wings each 21 feet wide by 42 feet long. A new propagating house is a necessary requisite to supply new plants for the lawns. The farm house on the State Farm has been repainted. The brick clay for the manufacture of building brick has been dug on our own land, hauled into our yard where it has been made into brick, and two kilns of excellent brick burned for our own use. A valuable improvement to the farm has been made, by the building of a brick arch sewer, seven feet six inches wide and four feet ten inches high, which is eleven hundred and twenty six feet in length, running from near our barn on the farm down a ravine to the Juniata river; the ravine was the water course for the drainage of quite an area of ground; this ravine is now being filled up over the brick sewer, and when completed we will have tillable land over its entire length. The usual necessary repairs have been made to the railroad track owned by the State connecting the Reformatory with the Pennsylvania, and with the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroads.

Who Did This Work.

We call your especial attention to the fact that all the improvements referred to, all the repairs made, together with the work of every character performed about the institution, has been done by our own inmates under the supervision and direction of their respective instructors.

Our various trade schools afford a number of our inmates the opportunity of obtaining trade instruction therein, while the erection of new buildings, the repairs made to others, or work of any kind we may do, offers them the further advantage of putting to a practical test and use, the instruction they have thus obtained.

Improvements Needed.

We respectfully call attention to the following improvements which in our judgment are really necessary, and for the making of which we have prepared estimates and included the cost of the same in our appropriation bill. The cementing of the bottom and making necessary repairs to the east end of our spring-water reservoir, in order to maintain a pure supply of water; an appropriation was given us in 1897 with which to repair the west end, and that work has been attended with very satisfactory results. A new bake oven is an imperative necessity. No. 2 industrial building will require a new tin roof before the next session of the Legislature. The barn on the State Farm should be replaced by a new one; it was built a number of years ago and is neither well adapted to our requirements nor in keeping with the other property owned by the State. It will

be necessary to replace the flues in five of our seven boilers. The repainting of the iron window gratings, outside woodwork on buildings, wall cornice and roof has also been asked for.

Sale of Machinery.

Owing to the requirements of the law regulating prison labor, which became operative January 1st, 1898, we had on hand after that date, the machinery previously used in our Brush shop and in our Shirt shop, all of which was intended to be operated by steam power, and which could not be so operated under the law referred to; having no further use for this machinery we applied to the last session of the Legislature for authority to have the machinery sold by the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, and such authority was conferred by Act of May 2nd, 1901, (P. L. 126) and after due advertisement the machinery was sold at public sale at Harrisburg July 24th, 1901, and the property named delivered to the purchasers and removed from the Reformatory.

No Revenue From Our Labor.

The closing of our Brush and Shirt shops for the reason named above, removed the only industries which afforded us remuneration for the labor of our inmates. We at once introduced Trade Schools and thus furnished employment to our inmates, and we are pleased to report that the change has been attended with results of the most gratifying character.

Object of the Reformatory.

The Reformatory was opened February 15th, 1889 and is designed as a place of confinement for male first offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years. Sentences thereto are indeterminate, the law directing that the term of such imprisonment shall be terminated by the Board of Managers, (under existing rules.) No one committed thereto can be held for a longer period than the maximum time prescribed by existing laws as a punishment for the particular crime of which he was convicted, neither can anyone obtain their release therefrom until after they have been confined for at least one year, (unless their maximum be for a less time,) and then only on condition that they have complied with the rules governing the Reformatory.

Total Number Received.

The total number of inmates committed to the Reformatory to December 31st, 1902 was 3912; the population present on that day was 501, thus indicating that 3411 young men have been released for various causes, nearly all of whom are now free from our custody,

and many of whom we are pleased to say have again entered the varied walks of life, and have by their deportment outlived any seeming stain on their character and grown to be useful and respected members of society.

Changes in Population.

The number of inmates confined January 1st, 1901 was 459; during the two years ending December 31st, 1902 there was committed from fifty-six of the counties of the State, and from the United States Courts, 533 inmates; 17 paroled inmates returned voluntarily, while 28 violators of their paroles during the past four years and 12 escaped inmates, were likewise returned; the total number of inmates released for all causes for the two years ending December 31st, 1902, was 548, leaving the population on the latter date, 501.

Commitments and Releases.

The following tables will furnish information showing the number of commitments made to the Reformatory each month, as well as those released by being granted their parole, by having served their full maximum sentence, by having served their parole period in the Reformatory and received their final discharge therefrom before completing their maximum sentence, by transfer to penitentiaries, and under the head of released otherwise, those pardoned by the Governor, died, and those who escaped:

For the Year 1901.

MONTH.	Received.	Returned.	Released by Parole.	Released by Expiration of Maximum Sentence.	Released by Final Discharge.	Transferred to Penitentiary.	Released Otherwise.	Remaining at end of Month.
Present January 1st, 459.								
January,	18	3	14	7	3	6		450
February,	21	1	13	7	4			448
March,	24	2	6	5	8			455
April,	14		12	10	4			443
May,	21	3	21	4	2			440
June,	28	2	7	11	4	1	1	446
July,	5	1	9		2	1		440
August,	31	7	11	5	4	1	2	455
September,	32	4	19	6	1	1		464
October,	32	1	11	4	4			478
November,	13	1	7	3	5			477
December,	29	1	12	6				489
Total,	268	26	142	68	41	10	3	
Add returned for various causes,	26							
Total,	294							

For the Year 1902.

MONTH.	Received.	Returned.	Released by Parole.	Released by Expiration of Maximum Sentence.	Released by Final Discharge.	Transferred to Penitentiary.	Released Otherwise.	Remaining at end of Month.
Present January 1st, 489.								
January,	14	2	14	6		1	1	483
February,	12	2	8	4	1		1	483
March,	32	4	16	4	3	1		495
April,	11	1	20	3	4	1		479
May,	29	3	19	2	6		2	482
June,	40	3	10	4		3	1	507
July,	9	2	15	1	4	2		496
August	14	3	13	1	2		2	495
September,	29	3	11	9	4			503
October,	18	1	18	4	4			496
November,	22	6	19	3		4	4	494
December,	35	1	18	6	4		1	501
Total,	265	31	181	47	32	12	12	
Add returned for various causes,	31							
Total,	296							

Included in the 57 inmates returned during the two years were 18 paroled men who returned voluntarily, 27 violaters of paroles who were arrested and returned, and 12 inmates who escaped, (11 of this number while working outside the walls.) Included in the 15 released otherwise were: Died, 3; pardoned, 1; escaped while working outside the walls, 9; escaped from inside the walls, 2; (of these 11 escaped men 10 have been arrested and returned.)

The Parole System.

Each recurring year in the history of the Reformatory but serves to emphasize the importance of, as well as the excellent results arising from the work of the parole system.

Affording as it does an opportunity for putting to the test in the outside world, the result of the strict discipline which he is under while in the Reformatory, the inmate is released to enter the employment previously secured for him, with every incentive to prove himself worthy of the trust imposed in him by our Board, and frequently aided therein by those who are specially interested in his welfare.

That there will be mistakes made by some of the young men thus released, must be expected; it sometimes occurs that the surroundings to which they go prove not to be the best, old associations may be renewed, or tendencies awakened which prove too strong to be withstood, not everyone goes among friends, indeed many go to those to whom they are entire strangers, and it sometimes requires heroic courage to stand for what is known to be right, and in accordance with the requirements of their parole agreement.

No inmate can be granted a release on parole until after he has been here for at least one year, then only on condition that he has made during that time what is known as a perfect record in his conduct, labor and school studies, that his maximum sentence is not more than three years, or if so that his case has been considered and favorably acted upon by the Board of Managers.

Inmates who violate their parole are declared delinquent by our Board as authorized by law; this action stops their maximum time and subjects them to arrest and return at any time in the future, and after which the length of time from the date of their being declared delinquent to the date of their arrest may be added to their maximum sentence and they be required to serve the same, provided the full time confined, previous to their parole, and after their return, must not exceed the maximum of their sentence.

All of our paroled inmates go to their destination in this or other States by themselves; this affords ample opportunity for them to violate their parole by failing to report to their employers if they see fit to do so, but as showing the small number who do fail to re-

port to their employers, from January 1st, 1896 to December 31st, 1902 we paroled 1256 inmates and of this number but THREE violated their parole in this way.

During the past two years we paroled 323 inmates; of this number 41 of them violated their parole in various ways, 24 of these have been arrested and returned while the remaining 17 have been declared delinquent, making them subject to arrest at any time in the future.

The number of inmates paroled each year since the opening of the Reformatory is as follows:

1890	103	1897	200
1891	196	1898	171
1892	264	1899	235
1893	206	1900	169
1894	132	1901	142
1895	264	1902	181
1896	158		
		Total	2421

Employment Agreement.

Before an inmate can be granted his parole he must obtain the requisite employment by having a responsible party or firm sign the following employment agreement:

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

I, (Employer's name here.)..... at present engaged in the.....business at No.....Street..... Pa., hereby declare my willingness to take into my employ, and if his conduct is satisfactory, to continue in my employ until he receives his final discharge, (which will not be less than seven months from the date of his parole.....No.....at present an inmate of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory; and I agree to pay the said.....the sum of.....Dollars per.....for his services.....(state whether this includes his board or not.) I also agree to take a friendly interest in the said person, to counsel and direct him in that which is good, and that I will promptly report to the management of the Reformatory any unnecessary absence from work, any tendency to low or evil associations, or any violation of the conditions of his parole: and I will see that he forwards his monthly report to the General Superintendent of the Reformatory on the first of each month. and will certify to its being correct

(Employer sign here.).....

Employer's Post Office address.....Pa.,.....190 .

Name of nearest Railroad Station..... ..

On what Railroad.....

☞The following certificate must be signed by one known to be occupying an official position, such as Judge, Prothonotary, Recorder, Clerk of Court, Notary Public, or Alderman, in which case the person so certifying is requested to designate his official position and affix his official seal thereto. When such signature cannot be con-

veniently obtained, the certificate may be signed by one who is well known to one or more members of the Board of Managers as a reputable and reliable citizen. Failure to observe this rule will cause the return of the application.

Attention is called to the fact that this requirement is not merely a formal one but one of necessary importance to the Board of Managers and the employed. The person certifying should be fully acquainted with and satisfied as to the character and ability of the proposed employer to comply with the above agreement before certifying thereto.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named.....and I believe him to be in every respect a fit and proper person to have the supervision and care of.....who is an inmate of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, and I believe that he will faithfully comply with the conditions as set forth in the above agreement.

Seal (Person certifying sign here.).....

.....

Dated at.....Pa.....190 .

Parole Agreement.

After the necessary employment paper has been signed and due enquiry made as to the reputation, character and business standing of the proposed employer, if everything is found to be all right, the parole is approved by the Board of Managers, who then enter into the following agreement with the inmate:

PAROLE AGREEMENT.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS. That the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, Pa., desiring to test the ability of.....No....., an inmate of said Reformatory, to refrain from crime and lead an honorable life, do, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by law, hereby parole the said.....and allow him to go on parole outside the buildings and enclosure of said Reformatory, but not outside the State of Pennsylvania, subject, however, to the following rules and regulations:

1. He shall proceed at once to the place of employment provided for him, viz: with.....and there remain until he receives notice of his final discharge.

2. In case he finds it desirable to change his employment or residence, he shall first obtain the written consent of the said Board of Managers through the General Superintendent of said Reformatory.

3. He shall, on the first day of each month; until his final release, write the General Superintendent of said Reformatory, a report of himself, stating whether he has been constantly at work during the last month, and if not why not: how much he has earned, and how much he has expended, together with a general statement as to his surroundings and prospects, which report must be endorsed by his employer as to its being correct.

4. He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, avoid evil associations, obey the law, and abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

5. As soon as possible after reaching his destination, he shall

report to the said....., present this parole, and at once enter upon the employment provided for him.

6. He shall, while on parole, remain in the legal custody and under the control of said Board.

7. He shall be liable to be retaken and again confined within the enclosure of said Reformatory for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the Board of Managers, and at their sole discretion, until he receives written notice from the General Superintendent that his final release has been ordered by the Court which sentenced him to the Reformatory.

The management of said Reformatory has a lively interest in the subject of this parole, and he need not fear or hesitate to freely communicate with the General Superintendent in case he loses his situation, or becomes unable to labor by reason of sickness or otherwise.

Given in duplicate this.....day of.....190 .

Countersigned:

General Superintendent.

Managers Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

I,.....,an inmate in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, hereby declare that I have carefully read, and do clearly understand the contents and conditions of the above parole, and I hereby accept the same and do pledge myself to honestly comply with said conditions.

Signed in duplicate this.....day of.....190 .

The inmate is then released on parole; if he behaves himself properly and complies with the terms of this agreement during the ensuing six months, the Board then requests the Judge of the Court in which he was sentenced, to grant him his final discharge; if the request be granted proper entry is made thereof and a copy furnished the paroled inmate, thus freeing him from any further custody.

The Four Grades.

The four grades of standing for inmates, designates the progress made in observance of the rules governing the Reformatory, and therefore toward release; each inmate fully understands that obedience means advancement and promotion toward the first or highest grade, while disobedience means retrogression and reduction to the third and lower, or if necessary to the fourth or lowest grade. Each new inmate begins in the second grade, in which he must remain on good behavior for six months and at the end of which time he is promoted to the first or highest grade, or if need be he is in the meantime reduced to a lower grade for misconduct and from which he must earn his way by good behavior to restoration to a higher grade; each of the respective grades has a particular uniform and

each likewise has its privileges, increasing in number with each grade.

The grade standing of the 501 inmates present December 31st, 1902, was as follows:

First Grade	206	Fourth Grade	5
Second Grade	259		
Third Grade	31	Total	501

And the record of these inmates for December in conduct, performance of labor, and passing school examination, as follows:

Received Perfect Marking	276
Failed in Conduct or in Labor	158
Failed in School Only	44
Failed in their Conduct, their Labor and in School	23
Total	501

Reformatory Schools.

We are pleased to report the gratifying results which still continue in the educational department of our work. Fourteen schools are in session each week day evening, except Saturday, attended by all our inmates. The report of the Moral Instructor presented herewith will more fully furnish information on this subject.

Exhibit of Industrial Departments.

The annual commencement day exercises connected with the closing of the Reformatory schools, in the latter part of June of each year, and the exhibit of the industrial departments held at the same time, have been highly appreciated, by the large number of visitors who are present on these occasions, affording as they do, an opportunity for the public in general, to become better acquainted with the purpose of the institution, and to inspect the practical results accomplished in our trade schools.

Pardon and Transfers.

Inmate Number 3722, sentenced from Philadelphia, April 11th, 1902, on a charge of larceny, entering with intent and receiving stolen goods, was recommended for pardon by the State Board of Pardons and was pardoned by Governor William A. Stone and released on December 23rd, 1902.

In accordance with the provision of the law governing the Reformatory authorizing the transfer to the Penitentiary of the proper district of incorrigible inmates sentenced to the Reformatory, the Board have found it necessary to take such action as a last resort, and transferred ten inmates in the year 1901 and twelve during 1902.

General Health and Deaths.

The general health of those confined in the Reformatory during the past two years has been remarkably good considering the physical condition of a number of those referred to, when received here. The regular body building exercises afforded by the use of the gymnasium, the setting up exercises and the regular drill in the Military department, regular hours to retire and rise, with a variety of plain but substantial food, including vegetables and fruit in season, raised on our Farm and Garden, all serve to fulfill their purpose in improving the physical condition of those committed to our care. We have had no cases of contagious disease.

It is a matter worthy of note that while our average population for the year 1901 was 454 that we had no deaths during that entire year, the last death previous thereto was on April 10th, 1900 (which was the only death that year) and the next death thereafter was on January 16th, 1902, thus making a period of more than twenty-one months during which time no death occurred. We have had three deaths during 1902, and the total number of deaths since October 1st, 1898, is six.

The report of the Physician will give complete information relative to the sickness and death of inmates.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

By reason of the fact that some children were being sentenced to confinement in the Reformatory under the Juvenile Court Act, approved May 21st, 1901, (P. L. 279) and inasmuch as we were unable to comply with said law as it related to their separation and care, it was decided to ask Attorney General Elkin for an opinion as to whether we were required to receive a child under fifteen years of age when committed by a Juvenile Court.

In reply thereto the Attorney General, under date of July 23rd, 1902, advises as follows:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 22nd inst., asking for an interpretation and construction of the Act of May 21, A. D., 1901 (P. L. 279), known as the Juvenile Court Act in so far as the same relates to the duty of the Board of Managers of your institution.

You desire especially to know whether you are required to receive a child under the age of fifteen years when such child has been conmitted to the custody of your institution by a Juvenile Court:

The Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory was erected under the provisions of the Act of June 8, A. D., 1881, (P. L. 63), and the institution is regulated under the authority of said Act and the supplementary legislation provided by the Act of April 28, A. D., 1887, (P. L. 63). The Eighth Section of the Act of June 8, A. D., 1881, above referred to, provides: That, "Courts of criminal jurisdiction may sentence to said Reformatory any male criminal between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years, not known to have been previously sentenced in this or any

other State." The Fourth Section of the Act of April 28, A. D., 1887, above mentioned, contains a similar provision.

Under the authority of these two Acts the Reformatory was constructed and is regulated, and it is perfectly clear therefore that prior to the approval of the Juvenile Court Act in 1901, no person could be sentenced to confinement in your institution who was under the age of fifteen years, or over twenty-five.

These Acts also provide: That, "Only male criminals can be sentenced to confinement in said Reformatory." Your institution therefore has been erected, and is being regulated by the requirements of said Acts of Assembly, unless changed or altered by subsequent legislation.

The only question that now arises is whether the Juvenile Court Act has repealed or modified any of the provisions of these Acts of Assembly. The Juvenile Court Act provides for the regulation and treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years, and applies to both male and female. The Proviso to Section Nine of said Act limits the age of a child who shall be committed to the State Reformatory or House of Refuge to twelve years: Section Twelve makes it the duty of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory and the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge to maintain an agent whose duty it shall be to examine the homes of children paroled from such institution.

These and similar provisions would seem to indicate that the Legislature contemplated the confinement of children in the Reformatory, but Section Ten of the Act of 1901, provided: That, "No Court shall commit a child under fourteen years of age to a jail or police station." And further provided: That, "When a child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts are sentenced, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same building with such adults or to confine such child in the same yard or enclosure with such adult convicts: or to bring such child into any yard or building in which such adult convicts may be present." Under these conditions it would be a physical impossibility for your institution to care for such children. Your institution is arranged with cell houses intended to confine one man in a cell: it is enclosed by a wall around the institution inside of which your work shops are located, and as a necessary result of the plan upon which your institution is erected, it would be impossible to receive inmates and comply with the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act last mentioned.

If it is the desire of the State to have a child sentenced by the Juvenile Court to your Reformatory, and cared for at the said institution, it will be necessary to provide necessary accommodations, so that the provisions of the law may be complied with: this has not been done, and it will be impossible for you to care for such children until the Legislature shall provide you with the necessary conveniences for so doing. There seems to be some conflict in the several Acts of Assembly relating to the regulation and government of said Reformatory, and it is our duty therefore to reconcile them, so far as possible, and when this cannot be done, the Legislature must be appealed to in the future.

Reading the several Acts relating to said Reformatory together, I am of opinion that only male persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years can be committed by the courts to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, but, inasmuch as the Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children under the age of sixteen years, it follows that such courts may sentence male children over the age of fifteen years and under sixteen years to custody therein.

New Legislation.

Although there is nothing to prevent, the law being silent relative thereto, we are firm in our conviction that the re-sentencing of young men to the Reformatory on their being convicted of a new charge, for the second or the third time is a mistake, the presence of such persons here exerts a bad influence especially as the "aim and purposes of the Reformatory is to prevent young first offenders against the laws of the State from becoming criminals." Section 11 Act No. 30, laws of 1887.

We respectfully renew our recommendation relative to the appointment of a State Agent of the Reformatory, to give attention to the procuring of employment for inmates entitled to parole, to visit them while on parole, and arrange for their return when necessary.

Changes on the Board.

We desire to place on record this brief tribute relative to the death of Hon. Samuel McCamant who served continuously as a member of the Board from previous to the opening of the Reformatory in 1889, and as President of the Board from May 1890 until his death, March 30th, 1901. He was deeply interested in its welfare and gave to it a service which was conscientious, intelligent and watchful and which was guided by an exalted ideal of his duty. In his death, the State lost a valued and faithful servant, and this institution an official of unquestioned faithfulness and efficiency.

Mr. Samuel A. Steel of Huntingdon and Lyman D. Gilbert, Esq., of Harrisburg are the newly appointed members of the Board to fill vacancies thereon caused by death and expiration of commission.

Reports of Officers.

Accompanying this report will be found the reports submitted to us by the General Superintendent, the Physician, the Chaplain, the Moral Instructor, and the Physical Director, each of which will furnish information relative to the work of these officers.

Financial and Statistical Exhibits.

We also present for your information a financial exhibit showing the expenditures from January 1st, 1901 to December 31st, 1902, together with a statistical report furnishing information relative to the counties from which inmates were received, the cost of their maintenance, the crimes of which they were convicted, their nativity and parentage, religion and education, the county exhibit, ages, and other matters of interest, to which we invite your attention.

Thanks to our Officers and Employes.

The work of our Board has been supervisory in its character: it must to a large extent, necessarily be so; we realize that although our plans may be wisely and prudently made, that their execution and being made effective must be delegated to the officers and employes of the institution, and we desire to express to each one of these, our appreciation of the efficient, as well as the conscientious service rendered in the discharge of the varied important duties assigned them.

Respectfully submitted,

B. J. McGRANN, President,
A. G. MORRIS,
ALEXANDER PORT,
SAML. A. STEEL,
LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Board of Managers.

WORK OF STONE MASON CLASS.

REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Board of Managers,

GENTLEMEN:—I present herewith a summary of the monthly reports furnished you during the years 1901 and 1902, as required by the rules governing the Reformatory.

Commitments.

There has been a gradual increase in our population during the past two years, although we have at no time reached the highest number ever confined at any one time, which was 588 in the year 1898.

The average population for the past six years was as follows: 1897, 552; 1898, 571; 1899, 512; 1900, 451; 1901, 454, and 1902, 492.

The following table will furnish information relative to the commitments made to the Reformatory each year since it was opened, February 15th, 1889:

1889	217	1897	329
1890	261	1898	296
1891	351	1899	235
1892	240	1900	249
1893	277	1901	268
1894	337	1902	265
1895	273		
1896	314	Total	3912

The number confined December 31st, 1900, was 459; on December 31st, 1901, 489; on December 31st, 1902, 501, while the total number of former inmates released for all causes up to December 31st, 1902, was 3411.

Our Responsibility.

It will be noticed that since the opening of the Reformatory, less than fourteen years, we received a yearly average of 278 young men, to properly care for, and extend to them, the beneficent idea actuating the State in surrounding its young men who might become violaters of its laws, with environments deemed to be for their best

interest, and with influences and opportunities, which it was hoped might prove helpful to them, in inculcating higher aims and truer purposes in life, is an undertaking which must awaken in the heart of every one identified with our work, a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon them.

Notwithstanding all that the State has done, or yet may do, the Reformatory system even in its highest state of perfection will not, and must not be expected, to reach and thoroughly reform all who come under its influence; inherent depravity is at times strong enough to resist every appeal and drown every motive for a better life.

Nevertheless the results which have been accomplished in other States, as well as in our own, afford conclusive proof of the wisdom of the system, and the imperative necessity of its continuance on enlarged and broadened lines.

It must be remembered that a large majority of the young men committed here, will necessarily return to the communities from which they came, and in their after life prove themselves either a helpful or a hurtful member of society therein; that they will be a factor in government, have a part in shaping our laws, and exerting an influence in many directions.

As obedience to law is the basis of good citizenship in the outside world, so the Reformatory undertakes by its individual treatment of the offender, to place him under conditions, of strict discipline, educational advantages, the performance of labor, and proper observance of the rules by which he is governed while here, by all of which he will be obliged to earn his way to his liberty by rendering implicit obedience thereto, thus fitting him to better observe the duties of citizenship on his release.

Employment.

We recognize the beneficent results which arise from our furnishing steady employment to our inmates, in the minimum age limit (fifteen years) we receive a number of boys who are not able to do any labor requiring strength or skill, others of our number are incapacitated because of mental or other physical conditions, but all those capable of doing so have been furnished employment, which is not only very beneficial to them but which likewise aids in maintaining discipline throughout the institution.

It will be remembered we have no paying industries in operation nor do we manufacture anything whatever for sale. Our trade schools which are varied in number, and which are in charge of competent instructors, have proven of great practical benefit to a large number of young men who have had the opportunity of receiving trade instruction therein, and the reports received from them after

they leave here, bear testimony as to their appreciation of the benefits accruing to them because of this fact.

In our building operations we are prepared to, and do, all our own work, from the quarrying of the stone, the hauling, and laying the same in the foundations by our stone mason classes, the cutting and setting of the stone by our stone cutting classes, the digging of the clay, the making and burning of the brick, and the laying of the brick, by our classes in brick laying, the doing of the wood work by our carpenter classes, the iron work by our blacksmiths, the castings made by our moulders, plastering by our plasterers, shafting and pulleys hung by our machinists, water and sewer pipes placed by our plumbers, tin or slate roof put on by our roofers, electric wiring by our electricians, painting by our painters, frescoing by our classes in fresco work, machinery run by our engineers, signs painted by our classes in sign writing, so that at no time are we required to obtain outside help because of our inability to do this work.

Inmates are not regularly assigned to work until after they have been here for thirty days, during which time they are under instruction as to rules, military and gymnasium drills, and examination as to capability for work, during this period they are in what is known as the "awkward squad", and must graduate therefrom by passing a necessary examination.

The employment furnished the 501 inmates present December 31st, 1902, in the trade schools and elsewhere was as follows:

Awkward Squad, (inmates who have not been here the required 30 days)	37
Bakers	7
Barbers and Bath House Attendants	12
Blacksmiths	12
Boiler House	5
Bookbinders	2
Bricklaying Classes	25
Brick Yard Gang	7
Butchers	1
Carpenters	16
Cell House Gangs	8
Class in Architectural Drawing	3
Coal Wheelers	2
Cooks	5
Dish Washers	3
Draughtsmen	5
Drivers and Stable Men	9
Electricians	5
Engineers	5
Farmers	6
Firemen	6
Florists	5
Fresco Work Class	6
Gardners	6
Gymnasium Assistants	2

Hospital Attendants	2
House Cleaners	4
House Painters	9
Idle in Cells	7
Kitchen Men	4
Laundry	10
Librarians	3
Machinists	9
Machine Hands in Planing Mill	2
Messengers	9
Moulders	5
Outside Gangs	7
Pattern Makers	2
Photographer	1
Plastering Classes	8
Plumbers	3
Printers	9
Railroad Gang	6
Reformatory Band and Orchestra	20
Shoemakers	6
Sign Writing Classes	31
Sloyd Classes in Wood Work	70
Stone Cutting Classes	8
Stone Mason Classes	11
Store Keepers	3
Tailors and Cutters	17
Tinsmith and Roofing Classes	7
Waiters	6
Wood Carving Class	5
Wood Turning Class	5
Yard Gang	12
Total	501

Grade Changes.

The monthly grade changes which occur about the fifth day of each month are looked forward to by our inmates with both interest and anxiety, because it means promotion, restoration, or reduction to a goodly number of them, based on the record they have made in their conduct, labor and school studies, during the preceding month or months.

The General Superintendent holds a court on the first day of each month for the purpose of affording inmates who may have been reported for violation of rules during the preceding month, an opportunity of making any statement they may have to make, relative to the report or reports made against them. He then decides what disposition shall be made as to the report, whether charged, held over on promise to do better, or excused, after which the proper entry is made in the conduct ledger in the Superintendent's office, and a like entry made in the inmates' conduct report book which he retains in his possession.

There are four grades of inmates, the first or highest, the sec-

ond or intermediate, the third or lower, and the fourth or lowest. All new inmates when received are placed in the second grade, in which they must remain for at least six months, and if during this period they lose one or more months by failure to obey the rules, they are held therein until they have six months of good record in this grade, when on the next grade change day they are promoted to the first or highest grade, which affords them a number of privileges not previously enjoyed. If while in the second grade their conduct should be wilful disobedience they may be reduced to the third grade and should it then continue a further reduction to the fourth grade would follow. Ordinarily one month's good behavior in the fourth or the third grade results in the restoration to the third or the second grade, but when restored to the second grade it then requires six months of a good record before reaching the first or highest grade, and after six months of a good record in the first grade he is eligible to release on parole, provided his maximum sentence is not for more than three years; if for a longer period each individual case is considered by the Board of Managers and proper action taken thereon.

The number in the respective grades each month were as follows:

1901.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Total.
January	185	217	27	21	450
February	188	186	32	42	448
March	189	208	30	28	455
April	177	223	22	21	443
May	175	220	34	11	440
June	171	225	24	26	446
July	172	195	29	39	435
August	191	207	30	27	455
September	182	218	35	29	464
October	175	243	43	17	478
November	183	241	32	21	477
December	180	277	24	8	489

1902.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Total.
January	188	257	28	9	482
February	191	268	15	9	483
March	201	267	20	7	495
April	202	238	30	9	479
May	204	241	25	12	482
June	210	262	30	5	507
July	217	233	35	11	496
August	220	239	30	6	495
September	218	249	27	9	503
October	209	261	24	2	496
November	204	249	33	8	494
December	206	259	31	5	501

The Marking System.

Each inmate is expected to make a good monthly record in his conduct, labor and school examination, and if he does so, he is credited with three marks for each, or nine marks each month, and it is from this fact that we speak of an inmate making his nines, when referring to the fact that he is behaving himself properly.

The following tables for the years 1901 and 1902 will show the number of inmates who received perfect marking in conduct, labor and school each month, as noted in first column. Those in the second column failed in their conduct, or did not perform their labor in a satisfactory manner, although they passed their school examination by making the required average of eighty per cent. The third column represents those who passed in conduct and labor, but failed in school, while the fourth column denotes the number whose conduct was bad, workmanship poor, and who also failed in school.

The school term is ten months, no school during July and August, and no school examination is held in September, the firstmonth the schools are in session.

1901.	Received Perfect Marking.	Failed in Conduct or in Labor only.	Failed in School only.	Failed in Conduct, Labor and School.	Total.
January,	228	128	65	29	450
February,	251	141	34	22	448
March,	265	141	31	18	455
April,	264	123	34	22	443
May,	262	116	42	20	440
June,	240	114	52	40	446
July,	360	75	No School		435
August,	282	173	No School.		455
September,	295	169	No School Examination.		464
October,	240	168	46	24	478
November,	267	148	41	21	477
December,	320	91	55	23	489

1902.	Received Perfect Marking.	Failed in Conduct or in Labor only.	Failed in School only.	Failed in Conduct, Labor and School.	Total.
January,	291	123	44	24	482
February,	291	115	16	61	483
March,	298	133	42	22	495
April,	285	126	46	22	479
May,	308	131	37	6	482
June,	331	126	45	5	507
July,	347	149	No School.		496
August,	364	131	No School.		495
September,	378	125	No School Examination.		503
October,	292	129	52	23	496
November,	305	113	47	29	494
December,	276	158	44	23	501

Inmates Remaining, Received and Released.

The following statistics will show the change made in our population from January 1st, 1901 to December 31st, 1902, including as it does, the number in confinement on the first date named and the number received, returned, paroled, discharged, died, pardoned, escaped, transferred to the penitentiaries and those remaining on the latter date:

Number of inmates in Reformatory January 1st, 1901	459	
" " " received from January 1st, 1901 to December 31st, 1902	533	

RETURNED FOR VARIOUS CAUSES.

Number of inmates returned voluntarily from parole granted before January 1st, 1901	3	
Number of inmates returned voluntarily from parole granted since January 1st, 1901	15	
Number of inmates returned from violation of parole granted before January 1st, 1901	5	
Number of inmates returned from violation of parole granted since January 1st, 1901	22	
Number of escaped inmates recaptured and returned	12	
	—	1049

RELEASED FOR VARIOUS CAUSES.

Number of inmates regularly paroled	323	
Number of inmates finally discharged, served parole with State	73	
Number of inmates discharged at expiration of maximum sentence	115	
Number of inmates died in Reformatory	3	
Number of inmates pardoned by Governor William A. Stone	1	
Number of inmates escaped while working outside walls	9	
Number of inmates escaped while working inside walls	2	
Number of inmates transferred to Penitentiaries	22	
Number of inmates remaining in Reformatory December 31st, 1902	501	
	—	1049

Result of One Year.

The unprecedented business prosperity throughout our State has enabled nearly all our inmates who have reached the parole grade to find the necessary employment and obtain their release on parole, by previously having their employment papers signed by some responsible person or firm agreeing to furnish them steady employment until such time as granted their final discharge, which will be within seven months, provided they behave themselves properly.

Whilst a certain percentage of our paroled men violate their paroles, thus being declared delinquent and subject to return to the Reformatory, it is a matter of congratulation that so many of them comply faithfully with the terms of their parole agreement, that they are granted their final discharge, thus releasing them from any custody

the State may have over them, and afterwards live the lives of good citizens of our Commonwealth.

During the year 1901 we released on parole 142 inmates and the following record will show the result:

Completed parole satisfactory and discharged to	Dec. 31, 1901	57
" " " " " "	July 1, 1902	45
" " " " " "	Oct. 1, 1902	3
Returned to the Reformatory voluntarily "	Dec. 31, 1901	4
Completed parole there and discharged "	Oct. 31, 1902	7
Served parole and discharged by expiration of maximum sentence to July 1st, 1902		4
Died while serving parole to Dec. 31, 1901		1
Number who violated their parole in various ways		21
		142

Fourteen of the 21 violaters were arrested and returned to the Reformatory, while the remaining 7 are still at large.

Reformatory Garden and Farm.

The product of our Cypress Island Garden is used in the institution, and affords a large and varied diet which we could not otherwise furnish. The value of the garden product raised in 1901 was $2876.43 and that for 1902 was $2784.64.

The Reformatory Farm has been still further improved by a liberal use of lime, and preparation made for the laying of tile drain pipe; considerable grading and resetting of fences has been done, and a brick sewer 1126 feet long, constructed by our classes in stone mason and brick laying, to carry a large body of surface water. The estimated value of the Farm crop for 1901 was $2691.97 and that of 1902 $2289.85.

Dietary.

Following is the diet list for two weeks, at different seasons of the year. We do our own butchering, buy country-fed cattle, raise our own pork and feed plain, but substantial food:

DIETARY FOR WEEK COMMENCING

Sunday, May 12, 1901.

BREAKFAST.—Beef Pudding, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Salt Pork and Baked Beans, Pickles, Coffee Bread and Syrup.

Supper.—Ginger Cakes, Tea and Sugar, Bread and Syrup.

Monday, May 13.

BREAKFAST.—Rice, Milk, Tea, Sugar, Bread and Syrup.

Dinner.—Beef and Vegetable Soup, Bread and Syrup.

Supper.—Bologna and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Tuesday, May 14.

Breakfast.—Stewed Raisins and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef and Bean Soup, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Beef Stew and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Wednesday, May 15.

BREAKFAST.—Fried Potatoes, Onions and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef Roast, Potatoes and Dressing, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Fried Scrappel, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Thursday, May 16.

BREAKFAST.—Rice, Milk, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Salt Pork, Baked Beans, Pickles, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Hot Biscuits, Boiled Potatoes and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Friday, May 17.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Peaches and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Roe Shad, Potatoes and Dressing, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Bologna, Pickles, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Saturday, May 18.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Prunes, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef and Pea Soup, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Roast Potatoes, Onions, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DIETARY FOR WEEK COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 14. 1902.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Tomatoes, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Salt Pork, Baked Beans, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Cantaloupes, Tea, Sugar, Bread and Syrup.

Monday, Sept. 15

BREAKFAST.—Roast Apples, Tea, Sugar, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef, New Beans and Potatoes, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Boiled Hominy and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Apples and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef and Pea Soup, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Cantaloupes, Grapes, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Wednesday, Sept 17.

BREAKFAST.—Oat Meal, Milk, Sugar, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Salt Pork, Baked Beans, Beets, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Cantaloupes and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Apples and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef, New Beans, Potatoes, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Stewed Tomatoes, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Friday, Sept. 19.

BREAKFAST.—Rice, Milk, Sugar and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Fresh Fish, Potatoes and Dressing, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Roast Potatoes, Onions and Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Saturday. Sept. 20.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed Raisins, Bread and Syrup.

DINNER.—Beef, Sweet Potatoes and Dressing, Bread and Syrup.

SUPPER.—Roast Apples, Coffee, Bread and Syrup.

Military Feature.

The military feature of our work is one to which considerable attention is given outside of our regular working hours, attended with results of a most satisfactory character and which enables us to maintain discipline more readily and with less friction, because of a prompter obedience, besides this there is the element of exercise, as well as the healthy rivalry which two competitive drills each year creates in the companies forming the battalion.

The proficiency of the battalion has been referred to at various times by the different officers of the National Guard of the State, who have acted as judges on the occasion of the competitive drills, and the rating given the companies by the judges November 27th, 1902 was: Company B, 97.15; Company A, 96.79; Company C, 96.41; Company D, 96.23. The fact that there was such a slight difference in the ratings proves the efficiency of our military officers, as well as the interest manifested by the members of the respective companies.

We should have additional yard room, and an Armory building sufficiently large, to afford our companies room, in which to maintain their drill at all seasons of the year.

Physical Training.

One of the interesting places about the Reformatory is the Gymnasium or Physical Training Department, to which all new comers are assigned and in which they are required to take a prescribed systematic course of exercises each week day, unless assigned to some labor which affords sufficient exercise to make the former unnecessary.

Each inmate is given careful examination by both the resident Physician and the Physical Director, and such course of exercise outlined as will prove most helpful to the individual. Accurate measurements are taken and carefully recorded, followed each six months (or less time if necessary) by further measurements to ascertain the results obtained.

This department has done much toward improving the general health of the institution beside teaching many of our young men how to take proper care of their bodies.

Fuller information relative to this department will be found in the report of the Physical Director submitted herewith.

New Book of Rules.

A new book of rules for the government of the officers and employes of the Reformatory was adopted by the Board of Managers, and went into effect May 1st, 1902.

Library, Lectures and Entertainments.

The Reformatory Library affords our young men an opportunity of making use of a well selected assortment of books of an approved character; it is increased from time to time by the purchase of new books, and it is made use of to that extent which fully indicates its appreciation by its many readers.

The course of lectures and entertainments held each year is likewise appreciated, affording as it does the opportunity of both hearing and seeing much that is instructive as well as entertaining.

Conclusion.

The reports of the Chaplain, the Physician, the Moral Instructor, and the Physical Director, which I have pleasure in submitting herewith, will fully acquaint you with the work performed by these officers.

I am reminded that since the presentation of my report two years ago the personnel of the Board has been changed, by the death of the President, Hon. Samuel McCamant, and the expiration of the term of service of Hon. Emerson Collins, and the appointment of two new members to fill the existing vacancies. I wish to extend to the members of the Board (and to Mr. Collins as well) my sense of appreciation of the uniform kindness, hearty support, and continued manifestation of the confidence given me, and trust I may continue to merit the same.

I also wish at this time to give due acknowledgment to the Deputy Superintendent, to all the officers, and the employes in general, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PATTON,

General Superintendent.

CLASS IN BLACKSMITHING.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Expenditures.

Expenditures during the years	1901.	1902.	Total.
Bedding	$ 592 84	458 20	1051 04
Clothing	5875 95	6753 96	12629 91
Fuel and Light	11304 19	13090 28	24394 47
Horses and Feed	467 20	937 80	1405 00
House and Cell Furniture	317 65	506 93	824 58
Insurance		120 00	120 00
Machinery Supplies	714 68	588 14	1302 82
Medicine and Hospital Supplies	399 33	467 52	866 85
Printing and Stationery	757 42	786 98	1544 40
Repairs, Ordinary	3009 06	4641 66	7650 72
Repairs, Extraordinary	1265 40	2223 17	3488 57
Tools and Utensils	810 00	354 80	1164 80
Salaries of Officers and Employes	76260 77	76995 57	153256 34
Subsistence and Supplies	18885 29	20818 33	39703 62
Live Stock for Subsistence	5739 75	7002 91	12742 66
Operating Bryan Farm	782 54	609 20	1391 74
Operating Cypress Island Farm	299 28	499 44	798 72
Operating Printing Office	499 22	864 46	1363 68
Flower Garden and Lawns	127 93	168 14	296 07
Purchase of Books, Lectures, &c. from Gate Money	168 75	119 05	287 80
Cost of Maintenance of Inmates in Eastern and Western Penitentiaries	818 29	1337 46	2155 75
Cost of Burial of Inmates		75 00	75 00
Paid from State Appropriation 1899-1900			
Insurance of Buildings	983 98		983 98
Library Books, Postage and Stationery	113 80		113 80
Lectures to Inmates	142 00		142 00
Tools and Material for Mechanical Instruction	648 14		648 14
Kitchen Utensils	88 35		88 35
Pointing and Painting Walls	500 00		500 00
Paid from Appropriations 1901-1902			
Insurance of Buildings &c.	401 17	277 00	678 17
Library and School Books, Postage &c.	798 10	701 90	1500 00
Tools and Material for Mechanical Instruction	1347 72	2044 52	3392 24
Equipment for Prisoners' Kitchen		327 54	327 54
Rebuilding Farm Fences and Tile for Drainage		115 53	115 53
Repairs to Steam Heating Plant		484 95	484 95
Purchase of Machinery	184 50	30 00	214 50
Addition to and Repairs to two Greenhouses		730 00	730 00
Building Sewer to Kitchen and Cold Storage		345 00	345 00
New Floor to Pump House	36 98	54 92	91 90
Extending Sewer to Barn and Slaughter House		674 18	674 18
Lectures to Inmates	130 00	319 00	449 00
Gratuities to Paroled and Discharged Inmates	2385 00	2565 00	4950 00
	$136855 28	$148088 54	$284943 82

Bills Charged to Counties for Maintenance for the Year Ending December 31st, 1901.

Counties.	No. Inmates.	No. Days.	Total Amount Charged.
Allegheny	54	13821	$3455 25
Armstrong	1	365	91 25
Beaver	2	319	79 75
Bedford	8	2314	578 50
Berks	17	4179	1044 75
Blair	18	4240	1060 00
Bradford	14	3146	786 50
Bucks	5	1574	393 50
Butler	3	945	236 25
Cambria	11	2538	634 50
Cameron	1	8	2 00
Carbon	11	2041	510 25
Centre	12	2344	586 00
Chester	10	2378	594 50
Clarion	5	1119	279 75
Clearfield	7	2105	526 25
Clinton	8	1925	481 25
Columbia	3	568	142 00
Crawford	8	2323	580 75
Cumberland	18	4851	1212 75
Dauphin	19	4586	1146 50
Delaware	17	2821	705 25
Elk	3	729	182 25
Erie	18	2865	716 25
Fayette	36	7935	1983 75
Forest	1	217	54 25
Franklin	9	2611	652 75
Huntingdon	1	324	81 00
Indiana	4	748	187 00
Jefferson	6	1448	362 00
Juniata	1	67	16 75
Lackawanna	21	4273	1068 25
Lancaster	8	972	243 00
Lawrence	8	2234	558 50
Lebanon	10	1985	496 25
Lehigh	18	4086	1021 50
Luzerne	15	3030	757 50
Lycoming	11	2701	675 25
McKean	3	535	133 75
Mercer	3	562	140 50
Mifflin	2	730	182 50
Monroe	2	320	80 00
Montgomery	18	3950	987 50
Northampton	7	2048	512 00
Philadelphia	172	39116	9779 00
Pike	2	730	182 50
Potter	5	830	207 50
Somerset	5	1469	367 25
Sullivan	1	42	10 50
Susquehanna	4	892	223 00
Tioga	3	360	90 00
Union	6	1870	467 50
Venango	2	393	98 25
Warren	9	1451	362 75
Washington	29	6848	1712 00
Wayne	2	78	19 50
Westmoreland	22	4620	1155 00
Wyoming	3	943	235 75
York	12	1602	400 50
Total	734	166124	$41531 00

Bills Charged to Counties for Maintenance for the Year Ending December 31st, 1902.

Counties.	No. Inmates.	No. Days.	Total Amount Charged.
Allegheny	39	9455	$2836 50
Armstrong	1	365	109 50
Bedford	6	1183	354 90
Berks	24	5390	1617 00
Blair	23	4937	1481 10
Bradford	15	3572	1071 60
Bucks	6	777	233 10
Butler	4	765	229 50
Cambria	12	2619	785 70
Cameron	1	365	109 50
Carbon	10	2666	799 80
Centre	7	1414	424 20
Chester	7	1591	477 30
Clarion	3	818	245 40
Clearfield	8	1336	400 80
Clinton	6	1642	492 60
Columbia	4	703	210 90
Crawford	7	1455	436 50
Cumberland	20	3656	1096 80
Dauphin	21	4795	1438 50
Delaware	23	5922	1776 60
Elk	5	1323	396 90
Erie	14	3903	1170 90
Fayette	57	13269	3980 70
Forest	1	365	109 50
Franklin	8	1629	488 70
Huntingdon	5	751	225 30
Indiana	4	1254	376 20
Jefferson	7	1807	542 10
Lackawanna	21	6343	1902 90
Lancaster	7	1441	432 30
Lawrence	10	1709	512 70
Lebanon	8	2102	630 60
Lehigh	11	2713	813 90
Luzerne	13	3956	1186 80
Lycoming	10	1373	411 90
McKean	2	527	158 10
Mercer	2	730	219 00
Mifflin	6	1602	480 60
Monroe	1	168	50 40
Montgomery	18	3735	1120 50
Northampton	3	929	278 70
Perry	3	405	121 50
Philadelphia	187	43810	13143 00
Pike	2	470	141 00
Potter	2	730	219 00
Schuylkill	2	308	92 40
Somerset	4	1059	317 70
Susquehanna	4	1041	312 30
Tioga	3	1052	315 60
Union	5	1285	385 50
Venango	3	864	259 20
Warren	12	3901	1170 30
Washington	33	8603	2580 90
Wayne	2	659	197 70
Westmoreland	24	4655	1396 50
Wyoming	5	785	235 50
York	12	3009	902 70
Total	763	179691	$53907 30

Statement of Crimes for Which Inmates were Received During the Years 1901-1902.

Attempted Burglary	1
Attempted Robbery	1
Attempt to commit Larceny	1
Assault and Battery	10
" " " to Rape	9
" " " " Kill	2
" " " " Rob	5
" " " with Felonious Intent	3
Aggravated Assault and Battery	5
Arson	2
Breaking and Entering	17
" " " and Larceny	2
Burglary	37
" and Larceny	8
" Statutory	9
Conspiracy	1
Common Gambler	1
Carrying Concealed Weapons	9
Embezzling Letters from Post Office	1
Embezzlement	3
Entering a R. R. Car	4
" to commit a Felony	9
Escape	2
Forgery	15
Felonious Assault	7
" Entry	6
" " and Larceny	10
False Pretense	9
Furnishing Liquor to Minor	1
Fraudulently making a forged instrument	1
Horse Stealing	3
Highway Robbery	1
Larceny	260
" and Receiving Stolen Goods	14
" by Bailee	9
" from person	2
" and Felonious Assault and Battery	1
Manslaughter	3
Murder, Second Degree	1
Malicious Mischief	3
" Injury to R. R.	1
Nuisance	2
Perjury	1
Rape	2
Robbery	19
" and Receiving Stolen Goods	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	7
Removing Danger Signal	1
Selling Liquor without License	1
Stealing	1
Sodomy	5
Shooting with Intent to Kill	1
Uulawful Wounding	1
Violation of Section 5469 U. S. Revised Statutes	1
Vagrancy	1
Total	533

Reason Given by Inmates as the Cause of Their Crime.

No Employment	29
Bad Company	331
Bad Literature	13
Intemperance	63
Home Environment	17
No Excuse	55
Deny Guilt	25
	533

CLASS IN BRICKLAYING.

Prisoners Received During 1901-1902.

Native White	389
Foreign "	51
Native Colored	91
Foreign "	2
	533

Nativity.

	Inmate.	Father.	Mother.
United States	480	358	381
Africa		1	
Canada	1	1	1
Denmark		1	1
England	8	25	21
France	1	4	
Germany	9	34	28
Hungary	6	7	8
Italy	6	9	9
Ireland	1	36	35
Mexico			1
Norway		1	
Poland	7	9	9
Russia	8	10	10
Scotland	2	4	5
Sweden	2	3	2
Wales	2	2	3
Unknown		28	19
Total	533	533	533

OF THE ABOVE, 480 INMATES WERE BORN IN THE FOLLOWING STATES:

California	2	Michigan	1	Ohio	7
Delaware	5	Minnesota	1	Pennsylvania	371
District of Columbia	1	Missouri	1	Rhode Island	1
Georgia	4	Massachusetts	3	Virginia	16
Illinois	4	New Hampshire	1	West Virginia	10
Iowa	1	New Jersey	7		
Kentucky	2	New York	20	Total	480
Louisiana	1	New Mexico	1		
Maryland	18	North Carolina	2		

Parentage.

Birthplace of Father.	Birthplace of Mother. United States.	Canda.	Denmark.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Italy.	Ireland.	Mexico.	Poland.	Russia	Scotland.	Sweden.	Wales.	Unknown.	Total.
United States	342			3	1			7				1			4	358
Africa	1															1
Canada	1															1
Denmark			1													1
England	4			15				4				2				25
France	2			1											1	4
Germany	4				26	1									3	34
Hungary						7										7
Italy							9									9
Ireland	8	1		2	1			23						1		36
Norway									1							1
Poland										9						9
Russia											10					10
Scotland	2											2				4
Sweden								1					2			3
Wales														2		2
Unknown	17														11	28
Total	381	1	1	21	28	8	9	35	1	9	10	5	2	3	19	533

Religion.

Adventist	2	Lutheran	30
Christian Science	1	Moravian	1
Christian	2	Methodist	142
Baptist	67	Polish	1
Catholic	134	Presbyterian	49
Congregational	3	United Brethren	14
Dunkard	1	Winebrenarian	1
Episcopalian	21	Never Attended any Church	22
Evangelical	9		
German Reformed	22	Total	533
Hebrew	11		

Attended Regularly	262
" Irregularly	249
Never Went	22
	533

Attended Sunday School	330
Did Not Attend Sunday School	203
	533

Education.

Attended Public School	441
" Catholic "	37
" Private "	4
" Orphan "	2
" High "	1
Never Went to School	48
	533

Could neither Read nor Write on Admission	58
Read Only	8
Read and Write Indifferently	110
Read and Write	357
	533

Maximum term for which inmates sentenced to this institution could be detained under their sentences, are as follows:—

3 months	1	7 years	10
6 "	1	10 "	93
1 year	26	12 "	2
2 "	4	15 "	2
3 "	309	20 "	1
4 "	30		
5 "	54	Total	533

THE AVERAGE MAXIMUM TERM OF INMATES, FOUR AND ONE HALF YEARS.

Known or Admitted Previous Imprisonment 161

It will be observed that while the institution is for first offenders only, that thirty per cent of the commitments of the past two years were of persons who had served time in county jails and other institutions before being received here.

Age of Inmates When Received.

14 Years	4	22 Years	31
15 "	27	23 "	21
16 "	61	24 "	11
17 "	77	25 "	7
18 "	89	26 "	2
19 "	97		
20 "	65	Total	533
21 "	41		

Average age of inmates when received at the Reformatory, 19 years.

Comparative Statement of Inmates Received During the Last Ten Years.

[THE INSTITUTION WAS OPENED FEBRUARY 15, 1899.]

MONTHS.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
January	7	13	30	17	26	11	16	7	18	14
February	20	46	26	58	19	43	32	31	21	12
March	30	47	21	9	22	31	34	22	24	32
April	13	12	13	10	18	31	10	21	14	11
May	19	37	18	45	31	15	16	18	21	29
June	30	48	25	29	29	49	26	8	28	40
July	19	11	26	23	32	17	4	8	5	9
August	16	12	4	16	4	8	5	15	31	14
September	49	30	33	19	57	28	43	35	32	29
October	15	16	29	44	36	19	10	30	32	18
November	11	30	25	12	13	17	7	30	13	22
December	48	35	23	32	42	27	32	24	29	35
Total	277	337	273	314	329	296	235	249	268	265
Two years	614		587		625		484		533	

Comparative Table of the Monthly Average in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory Since 1893.

MONTHS.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
January	397 23	444 42	548	484 84	551 45	552 03	559 74	472 03	454 61	486 61
February	381 57	474	550	506 10	554 35	564	551 71	471 18	451 96	482 79
March	371 71	487 40	536 33	511 55	548 70	568 87	554 58	462 97	450 19	488 35
April	364	523 83	523 63	508 50	540 83	574 07	546 23	463 83	446 90	489
May	352	507 55	500 45	522 22	564 26	571 29	533 07	453 84	438 55	478 71
June	364 50	520 96	499 50	545 07	551 50	573 13	523 27	442 97	443 37	487
July	377	533 70	499 93	548	548 42	583	509 39	438 26	445 65	503
August	374 73	526 25	482 70	543	544 09	577 51	477 65	427 26	431 90	492 55
September	384 56	533 43	474 93	537 60	555 40	576 26	470 40	427 77	459	492 83
October	410 80	535 70	501 90	547 60	563 61	574 71	482 74	440 19	470 61	504 48
November	406	537	491	542 56	553 93	567 06	467 73	455 80	473 70	504 60
December	426 50	547 30	494 25	546	557 63	564	467 26	462 77	482 32	499 90
Yearly Average	384 50	512 56	508 16	528 47	552 86	570 66	511 98	451 57	454 06	492 60

County Exhibit of Inmates Received, Paroled, Discharged &c., for 1901-1902.

Counties.	Remaining in Institution December 31, 1900.	Received in 1901.	Received in 1902.	Recaptured.	Escaped.	Pardoned.	Died.	Transferred to Penitentiary.	Discharged at Expiration of Maximum Sentence.	Served 12 months in 1st grade and discharged by Court.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1902.	Paroled in 1901.	Paroled in 1902.	Re-paroled.	Remaining on Parole December 31, 1900.	Returned for Violation of Parole.	Returned Voluntarily.	After return served balance of Parole in P. I. R.	Maximum Sentence Expired after return to P. I. R.	Died on Parole.	Maximum Sentence Expired while on Parole.	Absolutely released by Court.	Still on Parole.	Still in P. I. R. after return.	Paroled inmates arrested, in prison, not thought advisable to return.	Act 263 P. L. 1893, applied.
Allegheny	42	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	23	13	13	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	1	.....	2
Armstrong	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bedford	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Berks	10	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	21	3	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....
Blair	9	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	13	2	8	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	1
Bradford	6	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1
Bucks	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Butler	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cambria	6	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Cameron	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Centre	7	5	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	5	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Chester	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	1	.....
Clarion	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	3	3	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	...
Clinton	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Crawford	7	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	13	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	12	2	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1
Dauphin	13	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	11	2	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	.....	.....
Delaware	6	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Elk	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	10	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	7	5	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1
Fayette	12	24	24	1	1	.....	.....	2	6	2	38	2	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	1
Forest	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....
Huntingdon	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...

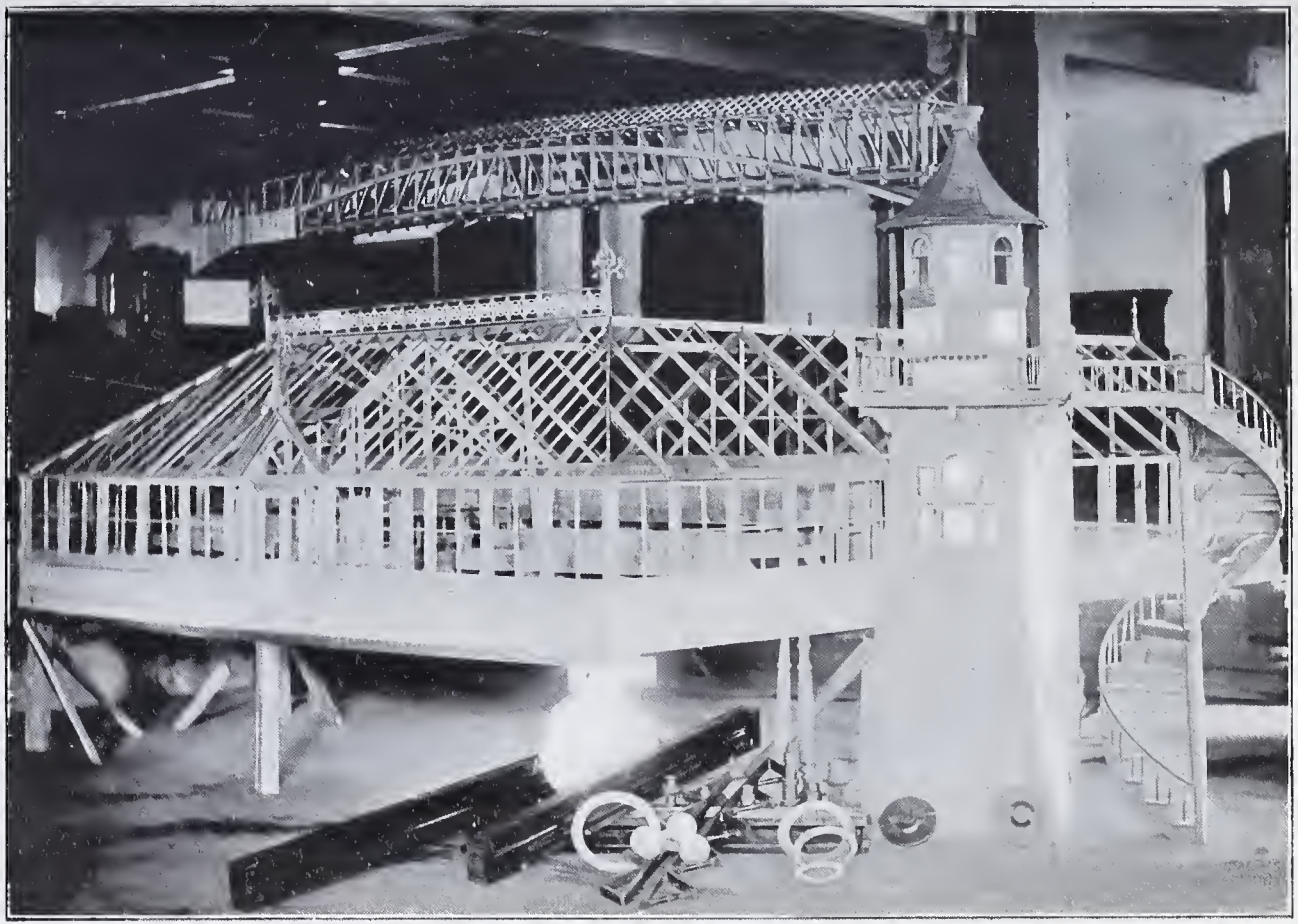
Indiana	3	1	1						1	1	2		1										1		
Jefferson	2	4	1		1		1				3		2				1	1				1			1
Juniata	1											1			1							2			
Lackawanna	10	11	4	1	1			1	3	2	14	2	3		2						1	3	2		
Lancaster	6	2	4						4		6	1	1		5							7			
Lawrence	7	1	8	1	1				1		10	5			2							6			
Lebanon	7	3	2						2		4	2	4		1							3	3		1
Lehigh	17		4						4	1	6	9	2			1	2	2				9		1	
Luzerne	6	9		1	1			2	2	1	9		1		2								1	1	
Lycoming	9	2	3					1	2	3	4	2	2		2		1	1				5			
McKean	2	1	1								1	2	1									1			1
Mercer	1	2									2	1			1							2			
Mifflin	2		4								5		1									1			
Monroe	1	1										1	1								2				
Montgomery	14	4	6						1	3	13	4	3				1	1			2	4	1		
Northampton	6	1								1	1	3	2									3	2		
Perry			3								3														
Philadelphia	109	58	75	2	1	1		7	38	17	132	18	32	5	16	6	6	5	1		6	35	20	3	4
Pike	2										1		1									1			
Potter	3	2							3		2				2							1			
Schuylkill			2								2														
Somerset	5		3						1		4	3			1							3			1
Sullivan	1											1										1			
Susquehanna	2	2									2		2		1							2	1		
Tioga		3									2		1										1		
Union	4	2								1	1	1	4			1						1	3	1	
Venango	1	1	1								2		1		2							2	1		
Warren	4	5	5					1			12	3			1	1						2		1	1
Washington	18	11	9	1	1		1		2	2	22	5	7		1	2			1			7	2		2
Wayne	1	1	1								2	1			2							2			
Westmoreland	15	7	11					1	3	2	16	6	5		4							12	2		1
Wyoming	1	2	3						1		4		2			1						1		1	
York	7	5	4						1		10	3	2		3							8			
United States		1	1								1		1										1		
Total	459	268	265	12	11	1	3	22	115	57	501	132	174	17	79	27	18	16	4	1	17	223	92	15	2	22

Recapitulation of Received and Discharged Inmates.

Remaining in Institution Dec. 31, 1900	459
Received in 1901	268
" " 1902	265
Recaptured escaped inmates	12
Returned voluntarily from parole granted before Jan. 1st, 1901	3
" " " " since " " "	15
Returned from violated parole granted before Jan. 1st, 1901	5
" " " " " since " " "	22
	1049
Pardoned by Governor	1
Died in Institution	3
Transferred to Penitentiary	22
Escaped while working outside the walls	9
" " " inside " "	2
Discharged at expiration of maximum sentence	115
Finally discharged (served twelve months in first grade)	57
" " served balance of parole with State after return	16
Paroled in 1901	132
" " 1902	174
Re-paroled in 1901	10
" " 1902	7
Remaining in Institution December 31st, 1902	501
	1049

Recapitulation of Paroled Inmates.

Remaining on parole December 31st, 1900	79
Paroled in 1901	132
" " 1902	174
Re-paroled in 1901	10
" " 1902	7
	402
Returned from parole (from causes above stated)	45
Maximum sentence expired on parole	17
Served parole and absolutely released by Court	223
Died on parole	1
Sentenced to prisons for crime committed while on parole, not returned	2
Violated parole and still at large	22
Still serving parole and reporting regularly	92
	402



WORKING MODELS OF CARPENTER CLASS.

Industrial Habits and Civil Condition.

Industrial.

Unapprenticed	458
Apprenticed and absconded	51
" " served	24
	533
Working at time of arrest	215
Idle at time of arrest	318
	533

Habits.

Abstinent	260
Occasional Drinkers	77
Moderate	70
Occasionally intemperate	28
Intemperate	98
	533

Civil Condition.

Never Married	509
Married	24
	533
Number of children	10
Lived at home	324
" with employer	54
Boarded	125
Homeless	6
Married	24
	533
Home influence good	115
" " fair	113
" " indifferent	64
" " bad	56
Inmates that boarded or lived with employer	179
Homeless	6
	533

Condition of Inmates as Observed on Admission.

Physical.

(*a*) Type:

Medium	56
Good	477
	533

(*b*) Health:

Debilitated or diseased	3

Somewhat impaired	17
In good health	513
	533

MENTAL.

(*a*) Natural Capability:

Deficient	4
Fair only	23
Good	506
	533

(*b*) Culture:

None	483
Very slight	48
Ordinary	2
	533

MORAL.

(*a*) Susceptibility to moral impressions:

Positively none	12
Possibly some	44
Ordinarily sensitive	477
	533

(*b*) Moral sense shown on examination. such as filial affection. sense of shame, or sense of personal loss:

Absolutely none	17
Possibly some	499
Ordinarily sensitive	17
	533

In Relation to Parents.

FATHER.

Living	359
Dead	23
Died before inmate was 16 years old	139
No Record	12
	533

Superior education	3
Read and write	425
No education	76
No record	29
	533

Intemperate	88
Moderate drinkers	101
Occasional "	53
Abstinent	251
No record	40
	533

Attended church regularly	259
" " irregularly	146
Never went	78
No record	50
	533

Epilepsy	6
Insane	2
Convicted of crime	35

MOTHER.

Living	370
Dead	36
Died before inmate was 16 years old	122
No record	5
	533

Read and write	419
No education	92
No record	22
	533

Intemperate	7
Moderate drinkers	9
Occasional "	6
Abstinent	498
No record	13
	533

Attended church regularly	383
" " irregularly	91
Never went	43
No record	16
	533

Insane	7
Epilepsy	8
Paupers	1
Convicted of crime	5

BROTHERS.

Brothers who have been sentenced for crime to Penitentiaries or institutions of Reformation	41

SISTERS.

Sisters who have been sent to institutions of Reformation	1

UNCLES.

Paternal—who have been sentenced for crime to Penitentiaries or institutions of Reformation	19
Maternal—who have been sentenced for crime to Penitentiaries or institutions of Reformation	22

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Board of Managers,

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully present the Seventh Biennial Report of the Medical Department of this Institution for the years 1901 and 1902:

Condition and Care of Inmates Received.

There were received during the two years; 590 inmates, 533 regularly admitted, 45 returned voluntarily and for violation of parole, and 12 escaped inmates returned. Of these, 564 were Physically in good health, 21 in fair health and 5 in poor health. 578 were in good mental condition, and 12 in fair mental condition. Those received, whose physical and mental condition are somewhat impaired, are a class of inmates who constantly require special care and attention. They especially need improvement and various ways and means must be devised to suit their peculiar condition. It is sometimes difficult to even maintain the condition they were in, when they entered the Institution, for this class of inmates, especially those mentally weak, seem to be more predisposed to form bad habits and resort to excesses and disobey the rules of the Institution. We aim to keep those mentally weak, occupied as much of each day as possible. They usually spend the morning in the Sloyd department, which seems to be specially adapted for this class of inmates, for both mind and hands must be kept occupied, and due care exercised in the performance of the work assigned. The afternoon they spend in the gymnasium, which develops their bodies and keeps them in good physical condition. The latter part of the afternoon they engage in military drill and in the evening attend school. The schools are, undoubtedly, a wonderful benefit to this class, as they are to all the inmates. The progress is slow in some cases and one would sometimes think it almost impossible for some of them to learn anything, but after a great deal of persistence and patience, in most cases a marked improvement is observed.

Those whose physical condition is below par, are given such work as they are able to do, together with physical training, and if

their condition allows they engage in military drill, they are given such medical treatment as the individual peculiarity of the case demands. Marked improvement has followed the treatment outlined for the mentally and physically weak, and the advancement has been marvelous in some cases.

Those who have venereal or skin disease when received, occupy a cell specially set apart for such conditions, which we call a dispensary cell. Cleanliness is required of them in every particular in their cells; they are not given library books or periodicals that are used by the other inmates. Their clothing is all washed separately. Such inmates occupy these cells until they are cured or so improved that they can occupy a regular cell.

Aids to Good Health.

Each inmate is vaccinated on entrance or as soon thereafter as practical. The large majority are successful vaccinations.

The aim in the medical department of institutions is not only to treat sickness when it exists, but to prevent sickness, by showing the individual how to live, and how to keep well.

People can be made to live properly in an institution much better than on the outside. The facilities here for keeping well are excellent. There is a regular time for work, meals are regular, exercise is furnished in the Military and Physical Training departments, and mental development in school, and finally a regular time for sleep. All of which if strictly adhered to, ought to keep the body healthy, develop the mind and make a better man.

The sanitary conditions are good. The Institution is kept in a thoroughly clean condition. The water supply is good. The reservoirs which contain the spring water are cleaned twice each year. The bad condition of the bottom of the lower reservoir is, no doubt, the cause of the water becoming cloudy so soon after it has been cleaned.

The food is wholesome, well cooked and the supply abundant. The kitchen is kept thoroughly clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Exercise Afforded.

The physical training department is conducted much along the same lines as it was two years ago. There has been some new apparatus added and some slight changes in the exercises. The field sports, which occur about twice a year have been beneficial. I think the results obtained in this department are very gratifying and have made it a permanent factor in the Institution's life. Some cases of Tuberculosis have been prevented by increasing the lung capacity, developing the chest and keeping the body in good condition.

Those with some other physical disabilities have been kept in good condition and in many cases improved.

The military department is also an important factor in maintaining the health of the inmates. With the discipline acquired and the exercise obtained it aids very materially in keeping the inmates in good health. I believe that all the inmates, except those who are needed to do the work of the Institution at the hour of military drill, ought to engage in this exercise, and that it should be made just as compulsory as attendance at school. I think the betterment of the health would justify such a requirement.

General Health.

The health of the inmates has been good. Quite a number of cases of Grippe and Tonsillitis were treated during the winter months of each year, all of which made good recoveries.

The hospital is conducted along the same lines as hospitals on the outside. The inmate attendants are constantly on duty in caring for the sick, and as a rule perform faithful and efficient service.

A number of new instruments and a microscope were purchased for the use of the medical department and they have been valuable adjuncts to the physician in his work.

Physical Disabilities and Hospital Treatment.

Following will be found a record of physical disabilities of inmates on admission to the Institution, also a summary of cases treated in the hospital, deaths &c.:

Physical Disabilities on Admission.

Aortic Stenosis	1	Hernia, Umbilical	2
Aortic Regurgitation	1	Hypochondriasis	1
Asthma	1	Keratitis, Acute	1
Balano-Posthitis	1	Mitral Regurgitation	1
Chancroids	1	Phimosis	5
Club Foot	1	Purpura Haemorrhagica	1
Conjunctivitis, Acute	1	Right Leg off	4
Eczema	3	Syphilis	4
Epilepsy	3	Stricture of Urethera	2
Fever, Typhoid	1	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1
Gonorrhoea	11	Varicocèle	7
Hernia, Left Scrotal	4	Warts, Venereal	2

Summary of Cases Treated in the Hospital.

Abscess of Ear	3	Gastritis, Acute	7
Adenitis, Tubercular	1	Gastritis, Chronic Catarrhal	2
Aortic Stenosis	1	Haematuria	1
Appendicitis	2	Haemoptysis	2
Balano-Posthitis	1	Hepatitis, Catarrhal	1
Bronchitis, Acute	1	Hysteria	1
Bronchitis, Chronic	2	Lacerated Wound of Left Thigh	1
Bubo, Gonorrhoeal	1	La Grippe	25
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Meningitis, Tubercular	1
Contusion of Right Hip	1	Orchitis	1
Debility, Masturbatic	4	Otitis Media, Chronic	1
Diabetes	1	Pemphigus	1
Dislocation of Right Elbow and Fracture of Internal Condyle of Humerus	1	Phimosis	3
Empyema	1	Pneumonia	2
Enteralgia	2	Purpura Haemorrhagica	1
Epilepsy	4	Rheumatism, Inflamatory	4
Erysipelas	1	Rheumatism, Muscular	1
Feces, Impacted	2	Syphilis	1
Fever, Malaria	4	Tonsillitis, Follicular	4
Fever, Typhoid	9	Tonsillitis, Suppurative	2
Fever, Simple-Continued	2	Tuberculosis, Intestinal	1
Fracture of Internal Condyle of Humerus	1	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1
		Warts, Venereal	1

Number in Hospital, January 1st, 1901	3
Admitted to Hospital in 1901	56
Admitted to Hospital in 1902	52
White, 90: Colored 21. Total	111

Of these 88 were cured, 15 improved, 3 not improved, 3 died, 2 remaining in hospital.

Returned to cell	81
Returned to duty	20
Paroled regularly	3
Paroled on Physician's certificates	2
Died	3
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31st, 1902	2
Total	111

No. 3426 was paroled on Physician's certificate April 17, 1902.
No. 3327 was paroled on Physician's certificate April 29, 1902.

Deaths.

The deaths were as follows: White 2; Colored 1.

No. 3453 died Jan. 16, 1902, of Typhoid Fever.
No. 3661 " May 29, 1902, of Tubercular Meningitis.
No. 3731 " June 27, 1902, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No. 3731, who died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was only admitted to the Institution May 20, 1902, and taken to the Hospital May 29, 1902, and remained therein until his death.

No. 3856 was suffering from Typhoid Fever when admitted to the Institution and was immediately taken to the hospital.

No. 3890 was suffering from Purpura Haemorrhagica when admitted to the Institution and was immediately taken to the hospital.

The per cent of deaths as compared with total number of inmates in the institution for the two years is about one-fourth of one per cent.

Cell and Office Treatment.

There were 697 cases of illness treated in the cells, of which 61 cases were admitted to the hospital for further treatment; the other cases all recovered and were not so serious as to need hospital treatment.

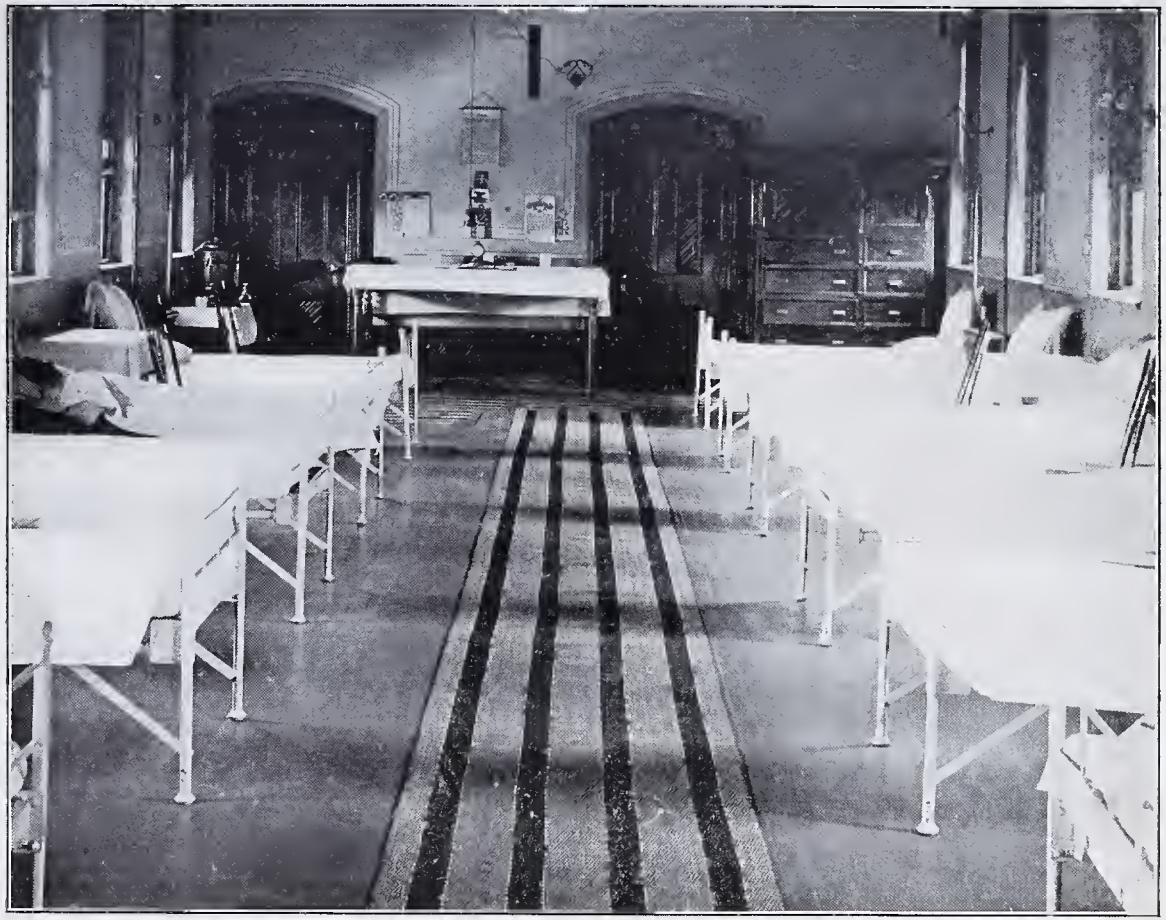
A number of inmates received treatment in the physician's office each day for ailments, which were not sufficiently serious to place them on the sick-list, nor to keep them from their daily occupations.

In closing, I desire to return my thanks to the Board, General Superintendent, and other officers for many courtesies shown me in the performance of my duties.

Very truly yours,

H. C. FRONTZ,

Physician.



SECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Board of Managers,

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith is submitted the report of the Chaplain for the years 1901 and 1902:

During these years there have been no material modifications in the duties assigned to this department nor in their discharge.

Duties.

The foremost and chief duty is very manifestly the presentation of those fundamental principles of truth and morality, which are the subject of a distinct and definite revelation and hence are, in themselves, unchangeable. They ever have formed and always must form the basis of the moral and religious instruction of the race.

The methods of presentation may be accomodated to the circumstances and varying capabilities of the recipients. Beyond this there is little opportunity to pass with any assured degree of success, or without entering into the realm of mere human experiment which, when used upon the moral and religious nature of man, may not only be misleading and bewildering but is frequently hazardous to any safe and permanent results.

It is more than a reformation that is necessary to secure that stability of character which can withstand the temptations that once triumphed and for that reason may more easily conquer again. It is a regeneration, which excludes and supplants the old that can prove itself able to endure and resist. This general line of truth has been kept steadily in view throughout the ministrations of these years.

For these and other reasons which might be cited there has been very little change in the routine of service from that of former periods.

Services.

The Sunday School, in which is followed that course of Bible study, which is most universally pursued throughout the land, is held for one hour each Lord's day morning at 9 o'clock.

In the study of these lessons, covering as they do a great variety of topics, there is ample opportunity for the presentation of truth as it bears relation to the diversified duties of life. The very wide and universal application of revealed truth is shown and its adaptation to present every day life and duty.

The attendance upon these sessions is entirely voluntary and yet considerable and encouraging interest has been maintained.

The Sabbath afternoon services at 2 o'clock are devoted more directly to the consideration and exposition of the Word. Here an attempt is made to impress that truth, which is eternal as to man's condition and relations. The theme is single; the application direct and personal.

At this service the attendance of all is required.

These services are under the immediate direction of the Chaplain, who has, as heretofore, held the platform open and accessible to all properly accredited speakers, who have been present. At no time has the privilege been refused to any person on account of religious affiliations or non-affiliations. Members of all denominations are freely allowed to speak here.

In addition to the services indicated, ample opportunity is afforded to all inmates for personal interviews with the Chaplain and frequent and regular visits are made in the hospital.

Under your direction arrangements have been consummated by which inmates of the Catholic faith have received more frequent and regular attention from the parish Priest, resident in Huntingdon, the Rev. Peter Fox, who has been attentively faithful and is earnestly striving to aid these boys to a better life and one more in accordance with their obligations to God and man.

In a very quiet and unostentatious manner has the work of the General Superintendent's Bible class been continued. Its influence among the factors that go to the production of character is not small nor insignificant. Frequent assurances are received that the memory of the hours spent therein abide and permanently affect the thought and conduct of its members.

Other Agencies.

Other agencies there are in connection with the management of the Institution, which exert no small influence upon the future of its inmates. These however do not come under the charge of this department and will be detailed in other reports submitted for your consideration.

The pages of the Reformatory Record may also afford a channel through which impressions for good can be imparted. Certain features of it have been so used. Some interest has been developed but definite results it is difficult to ascertain.

The influence of school instruction, the use of the library, interesting and instructive lectures have not been neglected.

One of the most potent factors in the production of character is continued contact with character as it is revealed in life. The living exemplification of truth believed and received is an evidence that cannot be gainsaid. Character, which endures the test of any and all standards, which are established among the children of men is pervasive and most powerful where all else may have failed. This element of helpfulness needs to be made prominent among the requirements, which are laid upon those of us, who must by constant touch exert no inconsiderable influence upon the minds and hearts of inmates.

Results.

It is natural to inquire as to the results of our labor. These, written upon the soul, may easily elude our immediate search. This is no evidence of failure, nor is it necessary as a stimulus to continuance in work. The call is to labor; this, performed with diligence, bears its own reward and though lost to sight is the rudder, which guides us into the haven of final success.

It is needless to repeat the assurance that gratitude is due from the Chaplain to your honorable Board and to the General Superintendent and his staff of faithful coadjutors for hearty and sympathetic co-operation in this work.

Very respectfully submitted,

S. F. FORGEUS,

Chaplain.

REPORT OF MORAL INSTRUCTOR.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Board of Managers,

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my Seventh Biennial Report of the schools of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory for the years 1901 and 1902:

Our schools have concluded a prosperous two years' work. Nothing of note transpired to mar their progress. We closed this year's labors with seven teachers and a total enrollment of five hundred and one pupils.

That the schools breed death to tyranny is no more true than that they are inveterate foes of the vice and ignorance, which is responsible for the brutal and petty crimes that comprise the great majority of offenses committed against the laws of the Commonwealth. That this fact is recognized has been proven by the important position alloted to the schools in reformatory institutions, and experience has proven that the confidence has not been misplaced. The current of an individual's life depends largely upon his experience during the formative period of youth, generally speaking between the ages of fifteen and twenty years. At this period the mind seems to be more peculiarly susceptible to lasting impressions than at any other period. This fact places in the school department an immense power for good or a corresponding power in the opposite direction. Realizing this fact it has been the constant effort of the management to pursue such a policy in regard to the schools of this institution as experience has proven to be the most efficient in the dual enterprise, the foundation of character and the thorough impartation of the elementary branches of learning. Believing that progress to be thorough and lasting must be gradual, we hold the grading of classes and the selections of studies to be of the first importance. The selection of the studies has been made according to the most approved modern methods, comprising simple elements of reading, writing and arithmetic for the primary classes, and gradually raising the standard and number of studies to include U. S. History, Civil Government, English Grammar and higher Arithmetic in the advanced classes. The grading of the classes we believe

to be more perfect than the fixed annual promotion of public schools as a constant watch is kept upon the individual progress of each inmate and promotion follows immediately upon the approval of the teacher. Splendid progress is made possible by this arrangement, there being numerous instances of diligent inmates passing as many as four grades in a term of ten months.

There are a great many inmates in our schools who can do nothing but work with their hands; they are to be pitied, not because they are toilers, for labor is a duty, the common lot of all and a blessing to humanity, but because they lack the mental and moral power to control and direct the forces about them. They lack the ability to manage, to economize and to improve their time as they have opportunity. We need, therefore, as leaders and workers in the cause of popular education, to develop wherever we can a sentiment in favor of common-school training that will clearly establish the fact that a well disciplined brain, a well stored mind is of more real value in any sphere of life than the few dollars that may be gained at the expense of such training.

If we would make substantial progress in our school work we must have the support of an intelligent public sentiment to sustain our advancing steps. We must work not only for, but with the people in building up better schools; to this end we need to have not only good workers and good work in our school-rooms, but we must take active measures to have the work recognized and appreciated by those who support our schools. We will continue therefore to encourage all means to reach the public mind, to touch the public conscience and to open the public purse.

Library.

Among the several departments of the Reformatory, prominent as a power for good is the library. Containing 3,250 volumes, in it there is a sufficient variety to meet the desires of all interested.

It is the aim of the institutional schools to teach quickly and thoroughly the elementary branches. It is the aim of the library to supplement this teaching with a general knowledge of the world of literature, history and science and for this purpose the books have been carefully selected. The department of fiction has not received that partiality generally accorded it. The best literature, works of Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, and Whittier and works of such historians as Guizot, Parkman, Eggleston, DeParis, Prescott and Rawlinson, occupy a prominent position on our library shelves and are abundantly patronized. Biography receives due consideration. No inmate need leave the institution without a knowledge of his country's patriots and heroes. On the principle that "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime," the benefit

to be derived is incalculable. The department of fiction should not be passed without a word. Selected with the same care marking the other divisions none but good standard works are to be found ; good fiction may be considered beneficial as a stimulant to the mind on account of the high ideals and noble characters portrayed by the best authors.

The following table will more fully demonstrate the composition of our library :

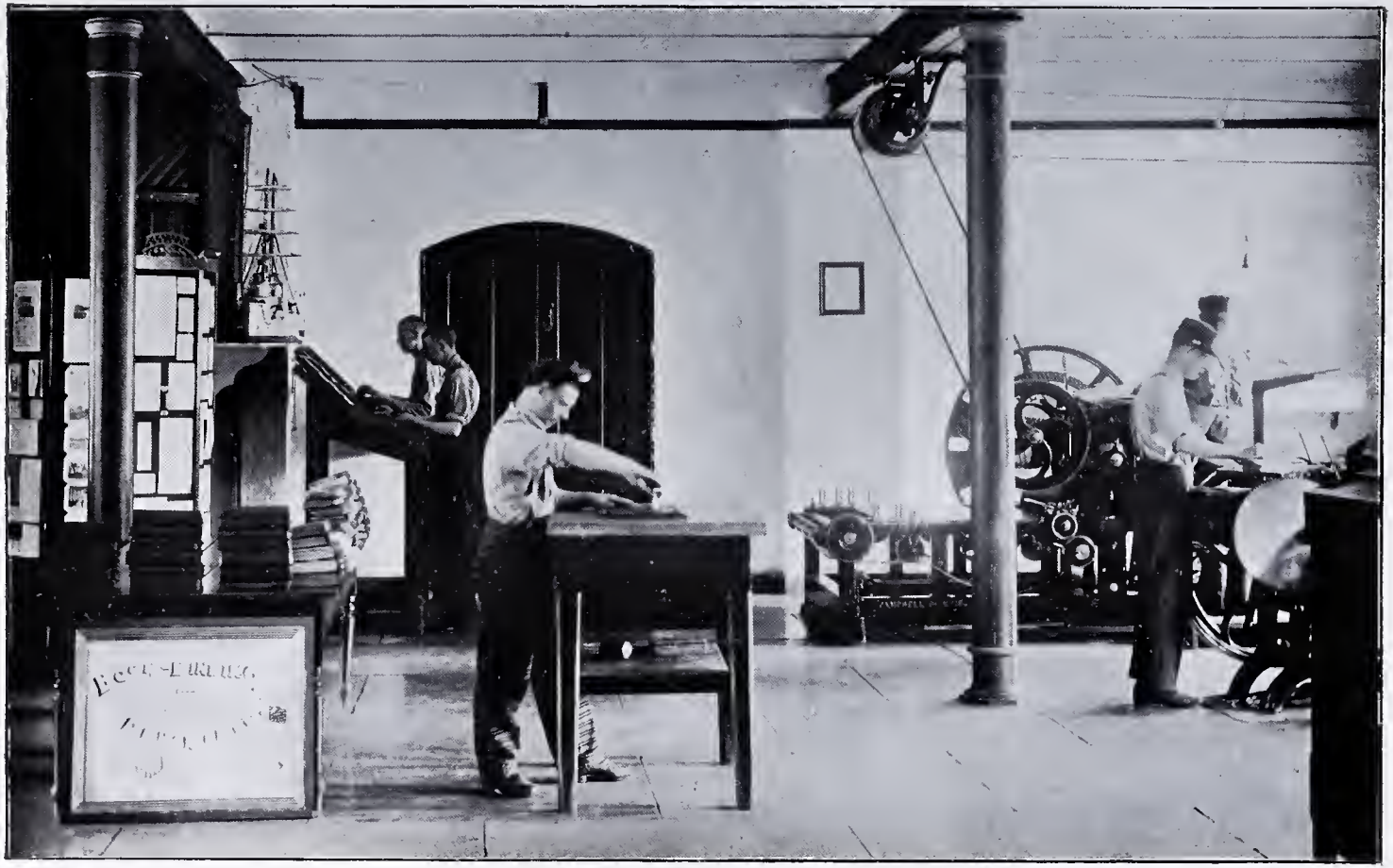
Biography	250	Science	250
History	350	Travel and Exploration	225
Literature	225	Reference	150
Poetry	150	Periodicals	225
Religion	125	Fiction	1300

Of the books listed, 250 were added during the last year. The inmates are allowed one book a week, with special privileges extended to those wishing books for study. All books may be taken from the library excepting the reference books. Access to reference books are permitted upon request.

A valuable addition to the library is the bound magazine, a great variety of which are sent to the inmates by their friends, which, when read would have been consigned to the waste basket, but for the interest manifested by the Chaplain, who carefully collects, and sends them to the book-binding department to have them bound. These volumes find a place on our library shelves. Comprising as they do, short sketches and solid articles by leading novelists and writers of the day, they form a splendid supplement to the library that is thoroughly appreciated.

Results.

Marked improvement has been noticeable in reading in all grades. This result has been obtained by the care given to the preparation of the lessons. The inmate is told, or required to learn the use of the dictionary, the pronunciation and definition of every word, and is exercised in its use ; the difficult or doubtful sentences are also considered, their meaning developed by the teacher and re-expressed by the pupils. The object aimed at is to make reading a thought exercise—to cultivate in the learner the habit of getting thought from the printed page and of expressing it naturally, and to avoid the danger of mechanical, senseless utterance of words. At times we have vocal exercises arranged for our reading classes to develop the power of clear enunciation and the correct use of the voice. The good work done in the primary grades for the last two years has been developing a spirit of progress, energy and emulation that is very gratifying to those interested in educational work. Though still far from the goal, we are steadily moving on towards perfection.



SECTION OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Teachers.

Our teachers work with genuine enthusiasm, and, while not carried away with the multiplicity of notions, devices, methods and theories which darken the air, they are seeking to understand the principles which constitute the criteria by which methods are to be tested and upon which all intelligent teaching is based.

Examinations.

To base the pupils' standing wholly on examination is a great educational blunder, but to disregard examination is a greater one. The examination is a test of the ability and acquirements of the pupil, not of his power to memorize. Does the pupil really understand the subject? Has he the ability to express well what he knows? With a view of ascertaining these facts, the examinations are conducted. The following table will show the results of the examinations for the past two years:

Tabular Statement of Examinations for 1901.

Year and Month	Class Grades.	Examined.	Examined.	Examined.	Examined.	Failures.	Failures.	Failures.	Failures.	Total Examined.	Total Failures.	Total Failures.
	Class Grades.	1 Gr.	2 Gr.	3 Gr.	4 Gr.	1 Gr.	2 Gr.	3 Gr.	4 Gr.			
	A Classes.	32	20	5	0	2	4	0	0	57	6	
	B "	30	37	4	3	2	2	1	0	74	5	
	C "	23	29	4	0	4	2	0	0	56	6	
JAN.	D "	35	29	3	0	3	5	3	0	67	11	
	E "	15	44	4	1	4	5	2	0	64	11	
	F "	17	60	6	1	5	11	3	0	84	19	
	G "	8	23	2	0	0	7	0	0	33	7	65
	A Classes.	25	25	2	1	3	3	1	0	53	7	
	B "	29	28	2	2	2	3	1	1	61	7	
	C "	24	29	4	1	1	1	0	0	58	2	
FEB.	D "	32	25	5	1	1	7	2	0	63	10	
	E "	20	42	8	4	1	5	0	1	74	7	
	F "	15	60	2	2	3	5	0	0	79	8	
	G "	8	25	2	0	3	10	1	0	35	14	55
	A Classes.	22	24	4	2	0	2	0	0	52	2	
	B "	31	29	3	2	1	5	3	0	65	9	
	C "	27	20	3	6	2	0	1	0	56	3	
MAR.	D "	30	18	3	7	2	8	1	1	58	12	
	E "	21	30	8	9	1	3	2	1	68	7	
	F "	22	43	7	6	5	6	1	1	78	13	
	G "	10	18	3	2	1	2	0	0	33	3	49
	A Classes.	23	33	2	1	1	5	0	0	59	6	
	B "	32	30	3	3	4	4	2	1	68	11	
	C "	29	24	4	6	6	0	0	1	63	7	
APL.	D "	28	34	4	1	5	10	1	0	67	16	
	E "	27	28	6	6	0	1	1	0	67	2	
	F "	16	41	7	5	2	4	2	1	69	9	
	G "	9	13	3	1	2	3	1	0	26	6	57
	A Classes.	23	30	1	0	0	3	0	0	54	3	
	B "	23	31	5	0	1	8	1	0	59	10	
	C "	25	24	1	4	7	6	2	0	54	15	
MAY	D "	29	31	1	1	4	9	1	1	62	15	
	E "	15	33	5	3	2	1	1	0	56	4	
	F "	13	46	6	2	1	5	2	0	67	8	
	G "	9	15	3	3	2	4	1	0	30	7	62
	A Classes.	23	27	3	0	0	3	0	0	53	3	
	B "	32	28	3	1	0	9	2	1	64	12	
	C "	23	27	2	2	3	3	1	0	54	7	
JUNE	D "	31	30	3	2	2	5	1	1	66	9	
	E "	29	30	7	1	2	1	1	0	67	4	
	F "	22	45	10	2	3	6	1	1	79	11	
	G "	7	26	3	0	1	5	0	0	36	6	52
	A Classes.	30	39	6	1	2	3	0	0	76	5	
	B "	26	26	5	2	1	4	0	0	59	5	
	C "	23	20	3	1	3	9	2	0	47	14	
OCT.	D "	29	32	5	3	5	8	1	1	69	15	
	E "	22	47	3	5	3	4	2	3	77	12	
	F "	13	38	11	8	2	4	3	2	70	11	
	G "	9	31	0	3	1	5	0	2	43	8	70
	A Classes.	25	41	7	0	2	3	1	0	73	6	
	B "	29	28	5	2	3	4	0	0	64	7	
	C "	21	24	2	0	4	3	0	0	47	7	
NOV.	D "	26	29	2	1	4	6	1	1	58	12	
	E "	25	40	5	5	2	3	0	0	75	5	
	F "	13	37	10	0	2	11	4	0	60	17	
	G "	9	35	3	2	2	6	0	0	49	8	62
	A Classes.	28	33	5	1	0	3	1	0	67	4	
	B "	31	29	3	1	3	5	0	0	64	8	
	C "	19	28	4	0	2	6	1	0	51	9	
DEC.	D "	24	35	1	0	7	8	2	1	60	18	
	E "	26	37	2	1	10	6	0	0	66	16	
	F "	36	25	7	4	7	4	1	3	72	15	
	G "	8	34	4	2	3	4	0	1	48	8	78

Tabular Statement of Examinations for 1902.

Year and Month	Class Grades.	Examined.	Examined.	Examined.	Examined.	Failures.	Failures.	Failures.	Failures.	Total Examined.	Total Failures.	Total Failures.
	Class Grades.	1 Gr.	2 Gr.	3 Gr.	4 Gr.	1 Gr.	2 Gr.	3 Gr.	4 Gr.			
	A Classes.	36	32	2	2	3	1	0	2	72	6	
	B "	30	24	2	0	1	2	0	0	56	3	
	C "	20	31	2	0	1	3	1	0	53	5	
JAN.	D "	18	36	1	1	1	10	1	1	56	13	
	E "	27	38	8	0	2	2	1	0	75	5	
	F "	17	56	9	0	4	15	6	0	83	25	
	G "	8	52	3	0	2	8	1	0	63	11	68
	A Classes.	37	28	1	3	2	0	0	1	69	3	
	B "	42	36	3	0	7	9	1	0	81	17	
	C "	20	28	3	1	2	4	1	0	52	7	
FEB.	D "	27	35	3	1	2	7	2	2	66	13	
	E "	24	33	3	0	4	6	2	0	60	12	
	F "	16	47	3	0	7	8	1	0	66	16	
	G "	6	51	6	0	1	8	0	0	63	9	77
	A Classes.	30	29	3	3	2	0	0	0	65	2	
	B "	38	30	0	1	3	2	0	1	69	6	
	C "	17	29	4	1	1	5	2	1	51	9	
MAR.	D "	25	37	1	0	1	4	1	0	63	6	
	E "	23	43	2	0	4	6	0	0	68	10	
	F "	18	58	1	0	5	6	0	0	77	11	
	G "	5	51	3	0	0	20	0	0	59	20	64
	A Classes.	34	30	4	1	3	4	1	1	69	9	
	B "	37	24	2	0	5	0	1	0	63	6	
	C "	24	26	2	0	4	4	1	0	52	9	
APL.	D "	25	38	3	1	3	6	1	0	67	10	
	E "	20	34	2	0	6	4	1	0	56	11	
	F "	22	56	1	1	1	9	0	0	80	10	
	G "	7	52	3	1	2	10	1	0	63	13	68
	A Classes.	31	29	1	0	0	1	0	0	61	1	
	B "	32	25	1	0	1	2	1	0	58	4	
	C "	24	22	0	0	1	2	0	0	66	3	
MAY	D "	26	35	0	0	4	5	0	0	61	9	
	E "	20	26	4	0	6	4	0	0	50	10	
	F "	25	46	1	0	1	8	0	0	72	9	
	G "	9	42	2	0	3	3	1	0	53	7	43
	A Classes.	32	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	58	3	
	B "	33	22	0	0	2	2	0	0	55	4	
	C "	29	21	4	0	0	3	0	0	54	3	
JUNE	D "	23	34	1	0	3	6	0	0	59	9	
	E "	23	24	2	0	4	3	0	0	49	7	
	F "	29	51	0	0	5	10	0	0	80	15	
	G "	16	43	3	0	2	7	1	0	62	10	51
	A Classes.	39	27	2	0	1	1	1	0	68	3	
	B "	33	34	2	0	3	5	0	0	69	8	
	C "	37	19	1	0	0	2	1	0	57	3	
OCT.	D "	19	38	5	1	6	11	2	1	63	19	
	E "	32	42	2	0	6	11	2	0	76	19	
	F "	20	35	2	0	0	8	0	0	57	8	
	G "	15	53	2	1	3	11	0	1	71	15	75
	A Classes.	31	29	2	0	4	7	0	0	62	11	
	B "	30	32	4	0	2	10	2	0	66	14	
	C "	34	22	4	0	1	1	1	0	60	3	
NOV.	D "	20	43	1	0	1	3	0	0	64	4	
	E "	33	38	2	0	7	10	0	0	73	17	
	F "	22	38	2	0	1	5	0	0	62	6	
	G "	14	53	3	0	2	17	2	0	70	21	76
	A Classes.	32	22	1	0	2	1	0	0	55	3	
	B "	24	33	6	0	0	6	1	0	63	7	
	C "	29	25	0	0	0	6	0	0	52	6	
DEC.	D "	22	38	4	0	5	9	1	0	64	15	
	E "	25	35	2	0	1	2	3	0	62	6	
	F "	31	41	0	0	4	10	0	0	72	14	
	G "	14	57	3	0	0	13	3	0	74	16	67

Apparatus and Text Books.

The apparatus and text books are about the same as stated in the last report. Each of the eight rooms are furnished with single automatic desks and good slate blackboards. The books used in the schools are Milne's Complete Arithmetic, Brook's Standard Arithmetic, Barns' U. S. History, Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English Grammar, Townsend's Shorter Course in Civil Government, Swinton's Readers' Union Series Physiology, Webster's Dictionary and Spencerian Copy Books.

Time of Teaching.

The school sessions are held in the evening from 5:50 to 8:10 o'clock. The pupils as a rule are attentive and orderly and evince a lively interest in their school-work. The majority put forth extra efforts to obtain knowledge (though often crude), they are painstaking and earnest, endeavoring to take advantage of opportunities long neglected.

In conclusion I desire to thank you and the General Superintendent for the great interest you have manifested in the advancement of the schools and for the constant support in all my official work. We hope with continued interest and with a corps of enthusiastic teachers to do still more efficient work.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. LIKENS,

Moral Instructor.

SLOYD CLASS IN WOOD WORKING.

REPORT OF PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,

HUNTINGDON, PA., January 1st, 1903.

To the Board of Managers,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith, a report of this department, covering the years 1901 and 1902:

The gymnasium department has largely increased its sphere of usefulness during this time, as the general health of the inmates will show.

New Apparatus.

A large variety of gymnastic apparatus has been provided during the period covered by this report, all of which was made by inmates of the various departments of the Reformatory, as follows: two vaulting bucks, two pairs high parallel bars, one pair low parallel bars, twenty-four bar bells, forty pairs iron dumb bells, twenty-five pairs wood dumb bells, three pairs Indian clubs for exhibition purposes, one wrist machine, one finger machine, two pairs flying rings, fourteen traveling rings, one pair jump standards, one kicking pan, seven mats, which enables us to use a greater variety of beneficial exercises. A new stadiometer was also received, which permits of greater accuracy and convenience in measuring the standing and sitting height of the inmate.

Uniforms and Dressing Room.

Brown duck trousers, blue check quarter-sleeve shirts, and canvas-top leather-soled slippers, all made in the Reformatory, complete the gymnasium uniform. The necessary repairs to all apparatus and gymnasium clothing was performed by our own labor. A dressing room with booths, in which the gymnasium classes may change their uniform and put on their gymnasium suits, was built on the second floor of the gymnasium building. The gymnasium suits are each kept in separate apartments protected with locked screen doors; in this way each inmate retains his own gymnasium suit.

A much needed change was made when the office of the director was moved from the drill room to the gymnasium, which enables him at all times to be with or close to the work being performed on the gymnasium floor.

Awkward Squad.

The system of requiring each inmate to serve thirty days in what is termed the "Awkward Squad" immediately after his arrival, has been found to be productive of excellent results. Besides daily practice in military drill, the awkward squad spends one hour each week day afternoon (except Saturday) in the gymnasium. The first half of this hour is used in going through the setting up exercises while the second half is given up to various simple gymnastic movements. After the gymnastic work is finished the members of the squad are taken to the bath room where they indulge in shower baths; the members of all other gymnasium classes are also bathed after exercising. If after the end of thirty days the inmate in the awkward squad passes a satisfactory examination in the setting up exercises, he is graduated from the "Squad" and is assigned to a regular class in the gymnasium, at such an hour as will not interfere with any other work at which he may be employed.

Examination.

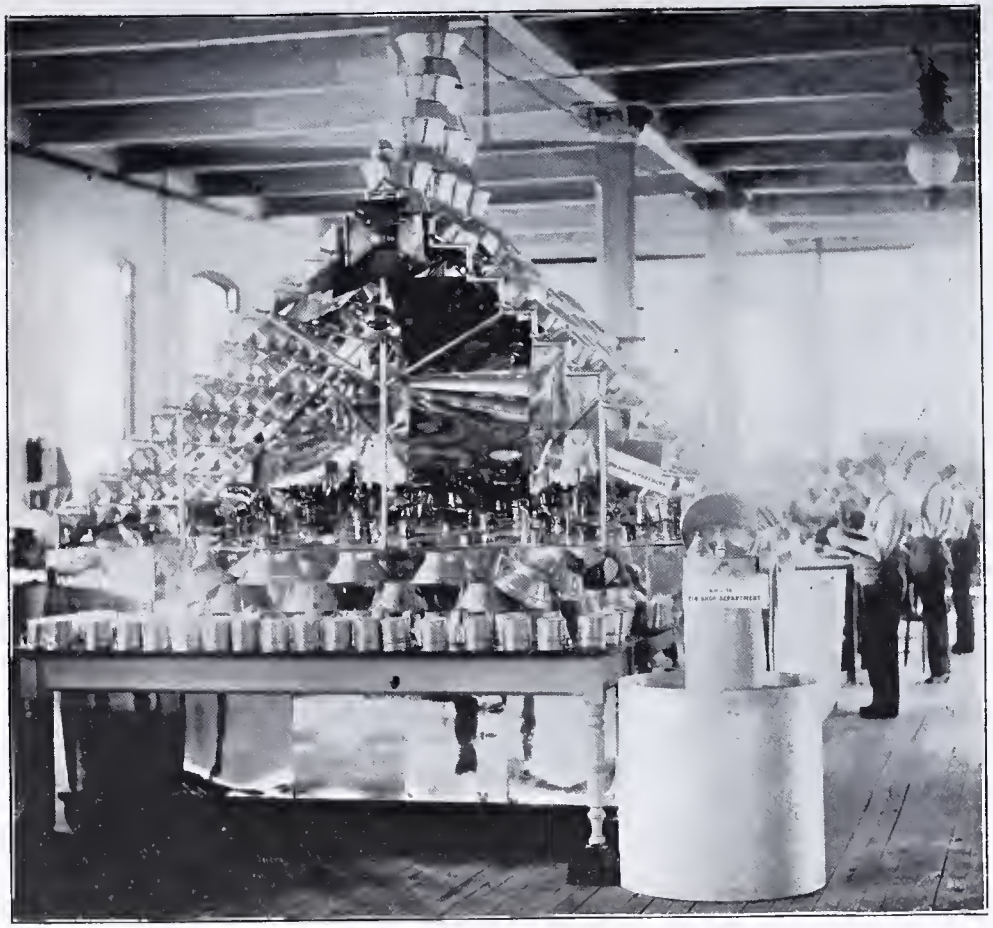
After graduating from the "Squad," the inmate is given a physical examination, a record of which in connection with some of his family history is placed on file in the office of the Physical Director for future use. The examinations given are the best and most scientific known to anthropometry, used in connection with the development of the muscular system of the human body.

Strength Tests.

The normal standard of strength has been maintained at 400 kilos (880 pounds) and where the inmate falls below that figure, he is assigned to what is termed light work and at the end of six months his total strength is again tested, and these tests are continued at intervals of six months until his total strength exceeds 400 kilos, when he is considered able to do heavy work (unless some other reason exists) and is not examined thereafter as to his total strength. Upon the arrival of the inmate at the Reformatory, the physician submits him to a medical examination, the result of which is reported to this department.

Special Class.

From time to time the physician examines inmates who show any signs of being weak or poorly developed, mentally or physically and all such are assigned to the special gymnasium class where a rigid and thorough physical examination is made, a complete record of which is kept on file, and this examination is repeated in sixty days, the result of each examination being recorded and reported to the physician. These examinations are continued at the end of every six-



CLASS IN TINSMITHING.

ty days, as long as the inmate remains a member of the special class, or until a sufficient improvement is shown, when the inmate is discharged from the special class by direction of the physician. The physical director gives his personal attention to the work of this class each day.

The Number of Classes.

Ten classes are conducted daily, except Sunday; those of the inmates who work the entire day and are assigned to gymnasium work, are given exercise from 7 to 8 a. m., while the other classes are so arranged as to not interfere with the work of any inmate.

The Character of the Exercises.

While the inmates are at work in the gymnasium, special attention is given to breathing exercises; each day this valuable feature is practiced and the inmate encouraged to practice it in his cell; deep breathing is beneficial at all times, but particularly so while taking physical exercise. The end to which this department is striving is to employ such exercises only as will best develop the entire body, all-round body building work, avoiding all such features as will tend to specializing along any particular line; thus, the chest-weight drill is practiced each day, and the dumb bells, Indian clubs, wands and free calisthenics are used in regular order, while the work upon the apparatus is limited to the simpler moves and figures, which are easily acquired, and which furnish a variety of movements best suited for the desired results, all acrobatic work and fancy gymnastics being discouraged. In the summer months when the heat makes indoor work difficult, out-door athletics are substituted and conducted in our yard inside the walls; this plan has proven quite beneficial. During the winter months occasional gymnastic entertainments are given in the chapel by the members of the various classes.

Although this department is not considered an industrial branch of the Reformatory, yet during the past three months it has come to my knowledge, that among the inmates who have, to some degree, attained proficiency in gymnastics, ten have decided to take up the work of physical culture as a profession; thus this department has opened up another way for inmates to become useful citizens, and affords them the means of earning an honest living after gaining their discharge from the Reformatory.

While the gymnasium is fairly well equipped, it is not well adapted for producing the best results. As is generally the case where a structure is not designed and erected for the specific purpose of carrying on gymnasium work, the best possible results are not obtained. Ventilation, low ceiling and obstructed floor space, are some of the objectionable features of the present gymnasium, with which we are now contending.

Record of Attendance.

The record of attendance of the gymnasium classes for the last six months of 1902 is as follows:

Carried over from June 30th, 1902	238
Carried over from June 30th, 1902, and assigned for special and morbid conditions	32
Assigned to special class for special and morbid conditions during past six months	7
Transferred from special class on account of improved condition	12
Maximum daily attendance	250
Minimum daily attendance	103
Average daily attendance	239

Some Results.

Selected from among the members of the several classes, the following table will show the improvement made in the physical condition of seven inmates, who took regular gymnastic exercise:

No.	Age.	Date of Examination.		Lung Capac'y Cubic Inches.		Strength tests in pounds. Back.		Legs.		Chest.		Upper Arms.		Fore Arms.	
3380	19	July 20-02	Dec. 13-02	178	226	258	385	258	530	74	125	95	551	191	227
3386	20	Jan. 14-01	Oct. 25-02	205	205	180	348	180	335	53	99	110	368	112	211
3419	19	July 18-02	Dec. 13-02	155	180	202	319	202	525	54	70	147	491	116	200
3295	19	May 10-01	Dec. 31-02	236	278	221	373	310	343	112	144	104	251	132	211
3533	17	Aug. 23-02	Dec. 31-02	158	198	121	199	121	253	50	72	11	242	154	114
3659	16	Feb. 3-02	Oct. 11-02	170	202	154	242	197	427	49	57	88	180	127	189
3600	17	July 2-02	Nov. 2-02	188	222	217	257	216	252	57	86	74	206	138	180

☞ The first columns indicate their lung capacity and strength tests when they entered gymnasium, the second columns show the improvement made.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. MARQUARDT,
Physical Director.